THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
Th Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,140—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
11-8 6-12	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	11-8 6-12
23-0 12-8	Dinner—St. Julien, and La Rose	23-8 12-8
25-0 14-0		26-0 14-0
35-8 18-12	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafit	35-8 18-1
39-8 19-14		39-8 19-12

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clarets are the largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "SIAM," leaving on the 30th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1890.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.T. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	19th ,,
PEKIN	3908	700	F. Harris	3rd July.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2955	500	P. W. Case	31st ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th May, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA OCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.
RAFFACLE RUBATTINO	5,000	800	1st August 1890.
PO	—	—	20th August 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain ROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK. Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT LY REDUCED RATES.
[illegible]vants and Native Ayahs are charge[illegible] 0, respectively, inclusive of food. [illegible] eturn, only 50 per cent. extra will be

[illegible]PORE & HONGKO[illegible]G.
To sail.
On the 7th June 1890.
[illegible]nd other particu[illegible]ars to
[illegible]PESCIO,
Acting Agent.
[illegible]bay, May 12th, 189[illegible].

[illegible]NGARIAN
[illegible]. N. Co.
[illegible]STE, CALLING
[illegible]RT SAID.
H. P. To sail on
600 15th June.
650 1st July.
[illegible]l of every Steamer.
[illegible]disi.
[illegible]MONEY.
[illegible]. 2nd Class. Deck,
Rs. 300 Rs. 130
[illegible] SIX MONTHS:—
[illegible]Class. 2nd Class.
[illegible]. 300 Rs. 180.
[illegible]*eer supplied at meals.*
[illegible] TO LONDON.
[illegible]Return Tickets are issued
[illegible]luding the railway journey
[illegible]leave TRIESTE on the 3rd
[illegible]each month.
[illegible]ugg[illegible]ge are conveyed free on
[illegible]'s steam launch on the da[illegible] of

[illegible] TO RED SEA PORTS.
[illegible] Captain. Tons. H. P. To sail.
[illegible]...Wallusch[illegible] ....3,800 550 15th July.
[illegible]aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
8th April, 1890.

"ANCHOR LINE."

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
S. S. HISPANIA....3380 T. R..S. Abrey..to sail 8th June.
S. S. ASIA.....3560 T. R. Wm. Russell to sail 17th June.

PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON (Overland from MARSEILLES). The above Steamer has been built especially in view of the Indian trade. All her Cabins being situated on the upper-deck. She carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers.
For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Graham's Building, Bombay, 14th May, 1890.

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PASSAGES promptly engaged and best berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O, and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON LINERS, such as the "BEDUIN," "WOODS," "MACIVER," &c, from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
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INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
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S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, at 11 a.m. on 8th June, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Guadur, Mucsat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA" 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 4th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,427 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 5th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,979 tons, on or about 25th June.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

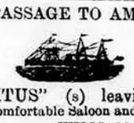
THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on or about 7th June.

FOR MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. CHILKA 1,944 tons, on or about 20th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd June, 1890. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO AMSTERDAM.



PER "CLITUS" (s) leaving about 5th instant. Comfortable Saloon and Cabins.
Apply to 2, Apollo Street, or to Elphinstone Circle.
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RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Steamer.

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PASSAGES booked by P. and O. and other regular lines of Steamers, *without charge for Commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured.
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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reduction to Family Parties and Missionaries.
Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports.
Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.
Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

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THIS really very Fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.
It is now being largely supplied to Clubs and Messes, as well as to an immense number of our Regular Customers.

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BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each)..	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 ,,	,, do.	500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
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Do. WIRE ,, 1 anna ,,

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WE are now shipping GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE of the celebrated 1884 Vintage. The Wine is in superb condition and is described by a Connoisseur as "particularly good" even for 1884 Wine.

Giesler's for India Brand Champagne 1884.....per doz. Qts. Rs. 60.
Do. Do. L[illegible] ..... ,, Pts. ,, 34

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A MARVELLOUS REMEDY.

SQUIBB'S DYSENTERY DROPS.

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Per Bottle, Re. 1-4.

AGENTS—F. S. MADON AND CO., {MARKET, BOMBAY.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
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CAUTION.—Beware of [illegible]racy and [illegible]ation. [illegible]ole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Stree Bloomsbury London.

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KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
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SOAP STONE, SOAP STONE, Etc.

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IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
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PRESERVES WOOD AGAINST WHITE ANTS.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.
20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
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N. B.—Genuine "Rahtjen's" and International Antifouling Compositions always kept in stock.

DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.
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1, ASH LANE, FORT.

HOT WEATHER, SLEEPLESS NIGHTS

MANY otherwise healthy people cannot sleep on a hot night. SLEEPLESSNESS WEAKENS THE SYSTEM, thus paving the way for grave diseases.

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SULPHONAL-BAYER LOZENGES are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they do not FOR sleep like Morphia, &c., but simply INDUCE sleep, and may be used by ADULTS AND CHILDREN ALIKE.

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IN WHITE GLASS BOTTLES.

Pleasant, Light, and Wholesome, Pronounced to be THE BEST BEER yet imported into the country.

FRESH SUPPLIES RECEIVED EVERY FORTNIGHT.

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HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.
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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life, have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving onic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, without which none can possibly be genuine.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under special discount

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ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,

From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission 8 Annas.

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HARRY CLARK AND COMPANY,
MEDOWS STREET.

TAILORS, HABIT, BREECHES, AND SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

THIS Company INTENDS SUPPLYING every Requisite for Gentlemen's wear at English Prices for Cash, the Company dealing direct with English, Irish, Scotch, and French Manufacturers. The Management will be under HARRY CLARK, formerly Manager, Badham Brothers, C[illegible] and late Sole Proprietor of the Eastern Kit Wa[illegible] Old Court House, Street, Calcutta.

Self-measurement [illegible] patterns on application forwarded to any pa[illegible]dia.

NOTICE is hereby given, that All persons claiming against the Estate of SIR MUNGULDAS NATHUBHOY, KNIGHT, C.S.I., late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, who died at Bombay, on the 9th day of March, 1890, are hereby required to send in their claims to the undersigned in Medows Street, Bombay, on or before the 2nd of July next, at the expiration of which time the Executors will hand over the assets to the person or persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors. Dated this 2nd day of June, 1890.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE, AND NICHOLSON,
Solicitors, High Court,

Bombay, 2nd June, 1890.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the Public, that he has quite recently received the following Goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Waterproof Clothing for Monsoon.

	Rs.
Gent's Best Black and Brown Waterproof Coats	16 to 18 each.
Do. do. Cloaks	23 to 25 ,,
Do. Black and White Waterproof Suits of thick quality; used by Railway employés	11 a suit.
Best Black and White Waterproof Cloth, 60" wide	3 a yard.
Coachmen's Broad Cloth Rain Coats with Oil Cloth Covers	6-8 each.
Gent's Black and Dark Blue Serge Suits	15 to 20 a suit.
Do. Dark Blue Flannel Suits (thick cloth)	20 ,,
Do. White and Striped Flannel Suits	20 to 25 ,,
Do. Tweed Suits for Monsoon	15 to 25 ,,
Best Black and Colored Pilot Cloth of thick quality for Overcoats and Ulsters,	
Gent's Double Sole Lace and Elastic Side Boots for Monsoon	5-8 to 6 a pair.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
29, Medows Street, Fort.

GRAEFENBERG'S
WORLD-KNOWN
FAMILY MEDICINES.

GRAEFENBERG'S VEGETABLE PILLS for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Nervous Disorders, &c. Per box As. 8.

GRAEFENBERG'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, an invaluable remedy for Diseases of the Womb and Diseases of Pregnancy, Falling of the Womb, Leucorrhœa or Whites, all Irregularities of the Monthly or Periodical Turns; especially Painful Menstruation or Suppression; Nausea, Vomiting, Indigestion, and Faintings. Per bot. Rs. 3-4.

GRAEFENBERG'S PILE REMEDY, warranted a certain cure for Piles in their worst form. Also invaluable in Burns, Scalds, and Cutaneous Diseases. Per bot. Rs. 2-8.

☞ Special Quotations for Wholesale Buyers.

F. S. MADON AND Co.,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,000,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

NEWSPAPERS AND GINEASZMA
SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCING FROM JULY, 1890.

WE beg to remind our constituents that subscriptions expiring in June should be renewed as early as possible so as to avoid all possibility of a break in the supplies.

Our new list of rates is now ready and can be had on application free of post.

DO NOT SUBSCRIBE ELSEWHERE FOR ANY NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE UNTIL YOU HAVE SEEN OUR LIST.

S. L. NORMAN AND CO.,
NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE SUPPLIERS,
Medows St., Bombay.

HOUSEHOLD
SUNDRIES.

BOLTON & Co.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, AS MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

WHITE & CO.,
GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct with instructions as to mode of transit to address.

SALE OF
SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

Taken in exchange and put in good order.

Square Piano, by Madler and Schonleber	Rs.	165
Square Piano, by Schroder	,,	290
Square Piano, by Collard and Collard	,,	275
Square Piano, by Soundy	,,	500
Sympathetic Square Piano, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	,,	650
Cottage Piano, by Marcks and Co.	,,	550
Semigrand, by Broadwood	,,	475
Semigrand, by Schiedmayer and Sons	,,	900
Semigrand, by Soundy	,,	850

Please Address—

MARCKS & CO., Ld.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 3rd and 4th June 1890, for the purpose of BALLOTING for two ELECTIVE TRUSTEES of the PORT of BOMBAY in place of the Hon'ble Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT and Mr. M. C. TURNER, who have obtained seven months' leave of absence.

The ballot box will be open at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 a m. till 6 p. m.. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 23rd May, 1890.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have appointed MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 9th and 10th June, 1890, for the purpose of balloting for the election of Chairman of the Chamber, in place of Mr. A. F. BEAUFORT, who has resigned office on proceeding to Europe.

The ballot-box will be open at the offices of the Chamber from 10 a. m. till 6 p. m., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 31st May, 1890.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of 4,500 cast iron C Sockets, 1,150 cast iron B Sockets, 4,500 cast iron C Soleplates and 1,000 cast iron B Soleplates for Telegraph posts, will be received by the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores, Alipore, Calcutta, up to noon on FRIDAY, the 20th of June, 1890, and will be submitted to and decided on by the Director-General of of Telegraphs.

The Director-General does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, or to give the whole order to any one firm.

Samples of the articles and spefications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent Governmeet Telegraphs, Bombay Division, Bombay.

R. C. LAUGHLIN,
Superintendent of Telegraph Stores.

Alipore, Calcutta, 27 May, 1890.

M. E. COOPER AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Outstations, that they have JUST OPENED a SHOP at the Sirdars' Building, Tamarind Lane, No. 2, facing the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., where they are displaying a New and Novel Stock of Silk, and Fancy Goods.

They respectfully solicit the favor of an early inspection of their Goods.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited up to 14th June 1890, for the purchase of the KENERY LIFE BOAT suitable for a Ship's Boat complete with Masts, Sails, Oars, &c., built by White of Cowes. Length 32' 2," breadth 10' 1," depth 3' 6," now lying at the Port Trust Workshop, Mazagon.

Full Description with list of Stores may be obtained at the Port Office.

HENRY MORLAND, Knight,
Captain, I. M.,
Port Officer of Bombay.

Port Office, Bombay, 30th May, 1890.

A BOON TO MEN

Whose error from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.

The MARSTON REMEDY & Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

STIRLING AND CULBARD,

PROPRIETORS,

SUNGAL, RAMPUR TEA PLANTATIONS
KANGRA VALLEY.

AWARD CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1883-84
GOLD MEDAL, BARCELONA, 1888.
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AND UNIVERSALLY APPRECIATED.

SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAYY.
HORMUSJEE ADURJEE,
49, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

RESIDENTS IN INDIA WILL FIND
CEYLON
An agreeable place to visit during
THE HOT SEASON.

NUWARA ELIYA.—The Sanitorium is 6200 feet above Sea

And after reaching Colombo by short sea voyage, is easily approached by Rail. First Class Return Ticket Rs. 18. "THE GRAND" & CRITERION" HOTELS are charmingly situated, over-looking Lake and Mountain scenery. Furnished with every Comfort. Excellent Cuisine. Bracing climate, but not too cold. W. MILSOM & Co., Proprietors, Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED
STATE RAILWAY Co., Ld.
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

here is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

FOR JUNE 1890.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
NEW MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES.

450	Bore Sporting, 9 Shots	Rs. 100.
500	,, Express, 5 do.	Rs. 150.; plain quality, Rs. 110.
450	,, Single Express (taking 125 grains powder)	Rs. 65.
500	,, do.	Rs. 65.

AMMUNITION AND RE-LOADING TOOLS FOR ABOVE KEPT IN STOCK.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO., BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

W. G. Brodie, Esq.	B. Layton, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.	Hon. A. P. MacEwen.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
Hon. J. J. Keswick.	D. R. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent, daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL .....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over.

Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY. S. KING & CO., LONDON.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£166,500
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 584,400.
REST	,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspurs St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREAD-NEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

And for shorter periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem (a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	,, (b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	,, (c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	,, (d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each, year's payment of premium under *b c d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted in most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,690
1825	£988,156
1886	£955,039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured lives are either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2 196,972	8	1	1881	£4,673,293	5	1
1876	£3,492,950	1	4	1886	£5,672 040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hammum-street.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1845.

Cash Funds.....£21,615,967

Issues Policies with treble options
Or
Tontines.

LIDBETTER & Co.,
Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,600,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE &c., CAPITAL	,, 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,, 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "NSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

NOTICES.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in lb. and pound tins, lables thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinar, Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARE
INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and
Rail, Placards exhibited at the d
are every day becoming more
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On the NIZAM STAT
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Special arrange

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Advertisers can select th
lines at which they wish the
may advertise for any period
on. The charges have been fixed
moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Masjid Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction[ac]	Chindwara	Parsa
Chinchpooly	Sowda	Satari	Dapki
Parel Station	Nimborah	Shapura	Akola
Dadur	Raver	Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Sion	Khanapur	Nagpoor	Katipurna
Coorla	Burhanpur	Hula Gate	Moortizapore
Ghat-Cooper	Chandsee	Budlapoor	Mohona
Bhandoop	Mandwa	Wangni	Koorun
Tannaha	Dongergaum	Narei	Budnaira
Deewa	Bagmar	Chinchowli	Malker
Callian Junction[ab]	Khundwaa[b]	Kurjutab	Chandoor
Titwalla	Jawar	Padesdari	Damergaum
Khadawali	Beerh	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Wassind	Singaji	Lanowlee	Dygaum
Shapoor	Harsud	Karli	Wurdah[c]
Atgaum	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Siodee
Khurde	Bheringee	Tulligaon	Boree
Kussaraha	Hurdaa	Salaivadi	Kapri
Egutpoora	Timoornee	Chin

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	967½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	910 to 920
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,390	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	180

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	470
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld.-(Bellary)	871	500	all	9 pr. ct.	880
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	360
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	820
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	870
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	560
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	625
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	430
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	455
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	850
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	520
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	15	425xd
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	100
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	780
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	26	525
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	705
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	900
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	325
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	12½	250
Jeejeebhoy	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	780
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	119
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	750
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,000
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,135xd.
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	90
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	200
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	20	600
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	330
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	35
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	975
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
holapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,210xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	390
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	120
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	255xd
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	252½
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	600
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	195
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	24	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	720xd.
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	925xd.

MISCELLANEOUS

				Last half-yearly.	
[illegible]	200	200	200	10	210 xd.
[illegible]	150	150	74	140	
[illegible]	50	50	10	50	
[illegible]	100	100	14	144	
[illegible]	200	185	Nil.	60	
[illegible]	All.	Nil.	10 nom		
[illegible]	1,000	100	80		
[illegible]		135	3,450		
[illegible]		33⅓	850		
[illegible]	5	98			
[illegible]	6 pr. ct.	630			
[illegible]	50 Dvd.	650 ex div.			
[illegible]	4 pr. ct.	30			
[illegible]	Nil	425			
[illegible]	..	182			
[illegible]	7½ pr. ct.	700			
[illegible]	...	100 nom			
[illegible]	10 pr. ct.	1			
[illegible]	90	1,100			
[illegible]	10 pr. ct.	10			
[illegible]	29½	365			
[illegible]	30	60			
[illegible]	10	Nil.	55		
[illegible]	10	10 pr. ct.	80		
[illegible]	10	9 pr. ct.			
[illegible]	200	...			
[illegible]	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200	
[illegible]	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20	
[illegible]	100	100	7 pr. ct.	93	
[illegible]	1,000	1,000	20	385	
[illegible]	8,000	1,000	20	1,500	
[illegible]	100	100	...	60	
[illegible]	100	100	9	95	
[illegible]	100	100 & 20	...	70	
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	290
Telephone Co	1,500	100	100	10	120
Western India	9,200	25	25	5-8	11⅛
Flour	..	...	...	...	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,075
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	202½
ellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	385xd
ombay Cotton reul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	160
Colaba	500	200	200	16	95
East India	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,250
Fort	400	250	..	..	180
French	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	50	530
Khangaum	450	450	500	30	415
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	45	415
Mercantile	300	500	500	pr. ct.	50
Mofussil Co	1,000	125	125	10	55
Munmar M	3,125	400	400	50	445
New Berar	1,000	250	all	25	180
New Indian	1,200	500	500	45	560
Prince of Wales	4,000	125	125	11	102½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	600	40	365
assoon	500	500	50	120	500
Sind and Punjab Co	300	500	500	25	500
Sind	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Volkart	400	2,000	750	50	440xd
	..	1,000	all	60	640

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	All	5 p.c.	2,375
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	...	£18	...	do.	420

THE mention of the Emperor of Austria's brother, Archduke Carl Ludwig, as heir-apparent to the throne, which was made for the first time in an official document a few weeks ago, says the *World*, has excited considerable interest, because the recent promotion of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to a colonelcy was generally regarded as a sign that he would very shortly be proclaimed publicly. The matter is finally set at rest by the official *Nemzet* at Budapest declaring explicitly that Archduke Carl Ludwig is the rightful heir-apparent. The Archduke is fifty-seven. His first wife was a daughter of John, King of Saxony; his second a daughter of Ferdinand II. of Sicily; and his third a daughter of the late Prince Michael of Portugal. His son by his second marriage, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, was born at Gratz in 1863, and has been trained as a soldier ever since he was fifteen.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 9 to 6 p.m.
Election of Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Thames (s), from Shanghai; Glen Morven (s), Shields; Chupra (s), Mecca (s), Lindula (s), Calcutta; Mobile (s), Massowa; and John Davie (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Glengoil (s), for Amsterdam; and Govino (s), Karachi.

POLO.—The game to-day will be made up on the ground. Competitors are requested to bring both colours at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Shanghai, will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.—This school, as will be seen from an advertisement in another column, re-opens to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

AN ELEPHANT FROM MYSORE.—A young elephant was brought down from Mysore by a Mogul, named Kassum Khan Mullick, on Sunday last, by the Jubbulpore mail train, and is located in a house at Imambarra Road. The animal is to be sent to Constantinople.

A MISSING LAD.—Hansee, described as a Goanese woman, and a resident of Kalbadevie Road, reports that her sister's son, named Bastiao Lobo, aged sixteen years, left home on the morning of the 13th ultimo, to go to his work in a tailor's shop, and has not since returned. A search is being made by the police for the missing lad.

COLUMBIA RINK.—The boxing match for heavy weights came off on Saturday evening before a crowded house. The science displayed by Mr. Cameron was not up to that of Mr. Harwich, although the former was quicker upon his feet and got well out of his opponent's way. No doubt, if Mr. Harwich had had a little more training, Mr. Cameron would have found him a tougher antagonist. As it was, Mr. Cameron got the better of Mr. Harwich at the fifth round.

A FIRE IN TEMBKER MOHOLLA.—Hajee Abdoola Abdool Sattar, residing at Kambaker Street, reported to the police that a fire broke out at his house in Tembker Moholla, on the 13th ultimo, at about 2-30 p.m. In his information the complainant informs the police that it is his belief that his house was set on fire at the instance of one Goolam Hoosein Hyderally, a borah, who is building a house close to his, and with whom a suit is pending in the High Court over a question of light and air. The fire, as reported, was speedily extinguished by the neighbours, but not before damages of Rs. 10 had been done.

REPORTED LOSSES.—Morarjee Liladhur, a resident of Vithulwadi, who went to witness the balloon ascent at Chinchpoogly on the 31st ultimo, lost ten gold buttons, one currency note of Rs. 20, and cash of Re. 1-4, and two theatre tickets, of the collective value of Rs. 84-4.—Lilladhur Javerchund, of Bazaar Gate Street, also reports that his mehta dropped a currency note for Rs. 500, somewhere in Hornby Road on Sunday last. The note was, however, subsequently found by a municipal peon, named Baboo Govind, who made it over to Mr. Brunton, the Municipal Assessor. —Mr. A. Levy, of Messrs. Ball, Bevan and Co., gave information to the police of having dropped Rs. 220 in currency notes, while at the Skating Rink on the 31st ultimo.

THEFT BY A REGIMENTAL SEPOY.—Myput Luximon and Bapoo Govind, the former a private in the 4th Bombay Rifles, were placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday, by Inspector Hack, on a charge of stealing two caps, valued at one rupee, the property of a cap-seller, named Tricum. It appears that the accused called at the shop of the complainant on Saturday last, and asked to see some caps. Two were handed to them which they did not approve of, and asked the attendant to go into the shop and bring out some more, when the man returned he found that the two men had disappeared taking the caps with them. The attendant followed the men, and handed them over to the police. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced them to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

ONIONS AND OPIUM.—On Sunday last a cooly, named Mahadoo Rakmajee, was seen wandering about with a basket of onions on his head. Rustomjee Pestonjee, the head Opium Inspector, from some information he received, had his suspicions aroused, and asked the cooly to follow him to the Mandvie Police Chowky, where in the presence of Constable Fleming the basket of onions was examined, in which was found six balls of opium, valued at Rs. 60. The cooly stated that a man had asked him to carry the basket, and had then gone away. Later on he pointed out Yakoob Fakira as the man who had entrusted him with the basket. Yakoob denied all knowledge of the matter, but, with the cooly, was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday. The Magistrate discharged the accused as there was not sufficent evidence to convict them, but he ordered the opium to be confiscated.

THE EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE honorary secretary and treasurer begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations received in May, 1890:—

	Rs.
H. H. Aga Khan	200
H. H. the Maharani of Dharampur	50
H. H. the Nawab of Cambay	50
Mr. James W. Wilkinsen, Ajmere	25
Mr. M. H. Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, Kurrachee, through *Times of India*	22
Mr. R. Proctor Sims, C.E., Bhavnagar	20
Khan Bahadur Darasha Dosabhai, Surat	10
Mr. T. R. Fernandez, Guzerat	10
Mr. James H. Sleigh	10
Mr. S. Tomlinson, C. E.	10
Mr. Nanu Narayen Kothare, for March, April, May, and extra	10
Mr. Jamsedjee Byramjee	10
Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell	7
Mr. Janardhan Gopal	5
A Catholic (L. M. O.), for May	5
Mr. G. Cotton, for May	5
Messrs. Tullockshund and Shapoorjee	5
P. P. T.	5
Mr. D. F. Gonsalves	5
Sums under Rs. 5	13

Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

BYCULLA GIRLS' SCHOOL DEOLALI FUND.

	Rs.
Colonel Hussey	75
W. H. Wolff, Esq.	15
J. T. R. A Friend } through *Times of India* {	10 10
Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, Esq	10
G. Reifferscheid, Esq.	20
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.	10
G. Gahagan, Esq	10
H. C.	10
	Rs. 170
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 1,228
Total	Rs. 1,398
Amount still required...	Rs. 102

THE Marquis de Mores, who has been the prime mover in the anarchist plot so effectually unmasked by the French authorities, is not entirely unknown in this country, writes a contemporary. A few years back he accompanied the youthful Duke of Orleans on the Indian round and enjoyed the hospitality of Government House, besides the obligatory shooting excursion in the Nepal Terai. In October 1888 he again visited the East, this time with the view of obtaining railway and mining concessions in Tonquin, and forming an expedition to realise the dream of the French settler in Asia—the establishment of commercial relations with Western China. He appears to have met with scant encouragement from the French colonial authorities, for early in the following year he returned to Paris to embark on his crusade against Government, capital, and the Jewish financiers, who have such immense influence in the European political world.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Govino, 1,504 tons, Captain T F Gellatty, cleared yesterday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steam-ship Glengoil, 1,933 tons, Capt H C Holman, sailed yesterday for Amsterdam with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (14th May), via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lindula, 2,199 tons, Capt W W Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and three deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steam-ship Mobile, 916 tons, Captain T Hughes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Masowa, via Karachi, with a general cargo and 76 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Mecca, 937 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (3rd May), via coast ports, with a general cargo, Revd A Britten as cabin, and 11 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Glen Morven, 1,777 tons, Captain John G Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Shields (2nd May), with a cargo of 3,192 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Avala, 2,415 tons, Captain F Newell, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major Wilford, Captain Thornhill, Captain Learond, Surgeon-Major Movat, Mr E P Smith, Mr Schneider, Mr and Mrs Schievly and 2 infants.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's steam-ship Thames, 2,101 tons, Captain W A Seaton, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from China via Colombo, with her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr R Wilson and Mr. A S Dyer. From Hiogo—Col and Mrs Lindsay. From Sydney—Mr Shakespeare, Mr Doggett, and Col Maygarth. From Melbourne—Mr J M Bell, and Rev W and Mrs Shaw and child. From Adelaide—Captain Sanby. From Colombo—Major Robinson, Mr W Biddulph, Mr Saunders Slater, Mr and Mrs J B Leenthorpe, Dr Bonninger, Captain R W Graham, Mr and Miss Blister, Mr C M Iscooboo Sehbe, Omar Sufti, Fillah Sufti, Lieut E Templer, Mrs Newnham Smith, maid, 2 children and infant, and 11 deck from different ports.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JUNE 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. City of Edinburgh	2702	Frame	B	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ J. Sanderson	2130	Smith	F	T Morrison.
„ Clitus	1387	McLean	H J	R Stuart & Co.
„ Avala	2415	Newell	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kaveri	512	Nakoda	L	Shepherd & Co.
„ Eiffel Tower	2033	Purse	M	J Mackintosh & Co.
„ Washington City	1489	Randall	N	W&A Graham & Co
„ LaBourdonnais	1274	Schmith	O	M Maritimes & Co.
„ Govino	1504	Gellatty	P	Finlay Muir & Co.
„ St. Oswald	1781	Mopherson	Q	K Nixon & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Rome	2121	Adamsou	1	P & O S N Co.
„ Hispania	2213	Lare	2	W&A Graham & Co
„ Thames	4101	Seaton	3	P & O S N Co.
„ Bormida	1499	DeNegri	4	N G Italiano.
„ Shanghai	2044	Tillard	5	P & O S N Co.
„ Wuotan	1041	Pfeiffer	6	Glade & Co.
„ Chupra	1432	Elderson	7	B I S N Co.
„ Mecca	937	Shepherd	8	B I S N Co.
„ Kapurthalla	672	Turner	9	B I S N Co.
„ Busheer	538	Rothwell	10	B I S N Co.
„ Akbar	1441	Baldwin	12	Hajee Cassum.
„ Sirsa	1691	Belwood	15	B I S N Co.
„ Glengoil	1923	Holman	16	J Mackintosh & Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From:
2	Thames (s)	Seaton	Shanghai, May 10.
	Glen Morven (s)	Wright	Shields, May 2.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, May 14.
	Mecca (s)	Shepherd	Calcutta, May 3.
	Mobile (s)	Hughes	Masowa, May 12.
	Lindula (s)	Allen	Calcutta, May 9.
	John Davie (s)		Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Glengoil (s)	Holman	Amsterdam.
	Govino (s)	Gellatty	Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola for K. Coast and Karachi.
„ Kapurthala, for Marmugoa, &c.
„ Swordsman, for Zanzibar,
„ Thames, for London, &c.
„ Wuotan, for Hamburg.
„ Inishowen Head, for Liverpool.
„ Labourdonnais, for Aden, &c.
„ Satara, for Persian Gulf.
„ Mecca, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Mobile, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Rome, for China, &c.
„ Glen Morven, for Dunkirk.

The steam-ship Avala, Newell, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.
27 Chanda s. ..... Henderson ... Moulmein, May 18.
Rudelsheimer s .. Cordes ..... Antwerp, April 5.
Maharani s ..... Wright ..... Moulmein, May 21.
Madras s. ..... Warington ... Rangoon, May 19.
29 Niemen s. ..... Caylus ..... Colombo, May 23.

DEPARTURE.

May 28.—Steamer Nuddea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
29 Clan Buchanan s.	.....	Liverpool.
Egremont Castle s.	.....	Batoum.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
29 India s.	.....	Calcutta.
Chindwara s.	.....	Bombay.
Clan Mackenzie s.	.....	Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, May 27.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
	ARRIVALS.			DEPARTURES.	
May.					
11	Red Breast H M's	Freeman	Malta	21	Zanzibar
13	RangerH M's	Johnson	Somali Coast	...	...
15	Crathorne	McCuloch	Cardiff	26	Kurrachee
16	Wennington Hall	Kilvert	Cardiff	...	...
	Tanjore	Raffin	Mussowa	27	Bombay
	Hurworth	Bailley	Cardiff	..	..
17	Mayo I G	Aves	Somali coast	..	..
18	Labourdonnais	Sibilet	Bombay	25	Bombay
19	Griffin H M's	Blaxland	Bombay	22	England
	Mindello Pt. Corvette	Teves	Delagoa Bay		Lisboa
	CapeColonna	Starkey	Cardiff		...
	Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Stormer	Australia	19	Bremen
20	Congo	Vequere	China	20	Marseilles
	Mobile	Hughes	Suakim		Kurrachee
	Parramatta	Murray	London		Sydney
	Tara	Hansard	Brisbane		London
	Muyun	McKenzie	Hodeida	24	Hodeida
	Quanza (Pt gun boat	Reis	Mozambique	*	Lisboa
	Chusan	Thompson	London	21	Calcutta
21	Koningin Emma	Soomer	Amsterdam	19	Batavia
	Baghdadi	Scott	Bussorah		London
	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa	23	Mussowa
	Venezia	Barabino	Mussowa	22	Mussowa
22	Kaiser-i-Hind	Atkinson	Bombay		London
	Abeona	Lewis	Busreh		London via Jeddah
	Dalmally	Wilson	Calcutta		Hamburg
	Inchrhona	Sanders	Pondicherry		Marseilles
23	Mendoza	Lafont	Marseilles	23	Zanzibar
	Sommerfeld	Bauman	Australia		Hamburg
	Irrawaddy	Hannah	Rangoon		Liverpool
	Tuna	White	Berbera	24	Berbera
	Orion	Vidos	Bombay	23	Trieste via Red Sea Ports
24	Olio	Rea	Bombay	24	Hull
	Shanghai	Tillard	London		Bombay
	Australian	Didier	Australia	25	Marseilles
	Eton	Newcombe	Bombay		Liverpool
	Braunschweig	Meier	Bremen	24	Shanghai
25	Navarino	Bergemann	Colombo	25	Marseilles
	Bayern	Mergel	Shanghai		Bremen
	Virginia	Knott	London		Calcutta
26	Hueng Shan	Brock	Leith	27	China
	Hakon Adelstein	Sundt	Java		Port Said F O
	Worcester	Morice	Akyab	26	Port Said F O
27	Rome	Adamson	London	27	Bombay

ANOTHER British mission to the Pope is said to have been arranged. This time it is Sir Adrian Dingli, First Judge of the Civil Tribunal of Malta, who will represent her Majesty's Government at the Vatican, and the negotiations, the *Manchester Guardian* says, have reference to the creation of a number of new Roman Catholic dioceses in the East Indies.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 1.

Carr, Lieut, Bengal, Devon Regt, from leave, from England.
Thomas, Lieut, Ms, off leave, from England.
Garstin, Major, Bo, Mid Regt, on appoint as 2nd-in-Command, from England.
Carter, Lieut, Bo, 8th Bo Infy, on leave, from Panchgani.
Pearson, Col, Ms, A G, on appointt, from England.

JUNE 2

Lindsay, Col, Ms, R E, off leave, from Japan.
Graham, Capt, Bo, Midd Regt, on leave, from Ceylon.
Robinson, Major, Bo, A P D, on leave, from Ceylon.
Saulez, Capt, Bo, 20th Bo I, from leave, from Australia.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 1

Scott, Col, Bo, 5th Bo L I, off leave, to Baroda.

JUNE 2.

Thomas, Lieut, Ms, 19th Infty, off leave, to Mandalay.
Carr, Lieut, Bengal, Devon Regt, off leave.
Lindsay, Col, Ms, R E, off leave, to Dharwar.
Saulez, Capt, Bo, 20th Bo I, off leave, to Poona.

JUNE 3

Mouat, Surgeon-Major, Ms, medical staff; on medical certificate, to England.

GENERAL ORDERS BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 20.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Capt M C Barton, R E, to be 2nd-in-Command.

15th Sikhs.—Major H A Abbott, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Hennessy, vacated.

Major R C Hadow, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Abbott.

Capt P A Buckland, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Hadow, and to remain seconded for employment on the Staff.

16th Lucknow Regiment.—Lieut Col C H Stoddart, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Holmes, retired.

Capt A Montanaro, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Stoddart.

Capt A D Enriquez, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander vice Montanaro, and to remain seconded for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate, N-W Provinces.

Capt R B Shawe, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, sub pro tem, vice Enriquez seconded.

23rd Pioneers.—Capt A E Jones, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Eyre, appointed 2nd-in Command, 34th Pioneers.

Lieut A Wallace-Dunlop, Supernumerary on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Jones.

45th Sikhs.—Capt H R W Lumsden, S C, to be officiating 2nd-in-Command, with effect from date of joining, vice McRae on leave, until return from leave of Capt W W Taylor.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieut R L Kennion, Offig Wing Officer, 4th Punjab Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Lieut C F Dobbie, offig Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment, subject to the approval of H R H the Commander-in-Chief:—

1st Battalion Leinster Regt (Royal Canadian).—Capt W Seton to be Adjutant, vice Lieut J W B Merewether, resigned.

Major C J Long, R H A, is directed to proceed from Allahabad to Rawal Pindi and join "T" Battery, to which he has been appointed.

Lieut Col G W M Turnbull, R A, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Lucknow and assume command of the Royal Artillery at the latter station.

The undermentioned having passed an examination in Army Signalling at Fort William, are qualified as regimental Signallers:—2nd-Lieut J D Sherer; Bombardier D Shuker; and Gunner F T Aggett; No 20 Bty S Dn R A, Gunner F Gates, No. 21 Battery, Southern Divn, Royal Artillery; Privates F G Greenslade and G Martin, 1st Bn, East Kent Regt; and Privates W Charman, J G Halsey, and F Wade, 1st Bn, East Surrey Regt.

Under the orders of Government the undermentioned Hospital Assistant is dismissed the service:—Hospital Assist Karim-Uddin, attached to the Medical Store Depot, Mian Mir.

Military Works Dept.—Lieut F I Fuller, R E, who has recently arrived in India, is attached to the Military Works Dept, and is posted to the Rawal Pindi Command.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery.—Capt A Keene, No. 5 (Bombay) Mountain Battery, to Kasauli, from 15th June to 20th Aug 1890, on urgent private affairs, under the leave rules of 1868.

Lieut F de B Young (offg Sqdn Officer on probation, 6th Bengal Cavalry), to Murree, on medical certificate from the 15th Aug. to 15th Oct 1889.

Connaught Rangers.—2nd Lieut R T I Ridgway (offig, Wing Officer on probation, 26th Punjab Infantry), to Murree, for four months, to study the native languages.

Head-Quarters Simla, May 23.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bengal Cavalry.—Brigade Surgn J. MacN. Fleming, M.D., from the permanent medical charge of the 26th Punjab Infantry, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment, vice Surgn Major Calthrop, transferred temporarily to civil employment.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Lieut Col W J Vousden, V.C., Squadron Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Carr, deceased.

Capt C F Gambier, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Vousden.

Capt A P Williamson, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Gambier, and to remain seconded for employment in the Army Remount Dept.

Capt H Temper, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice Williamson, seconded.

Lieut C G F Edwards, Squadron Officer and Adjutant, to be Squadron Commander, sub. pro tem., vice Templar.

Lieut L N Leeds, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Squadron Officer, vice Edwards.

4th Sikh Infantry.—Lieut R. Harman, Supernumerary on the establishment of the Regiment, to be Wing Officer, vice Burton, seconded for employment in the Burma Military Police.

36th Sikhs.—Lieut C T A Searle, Wing Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Gordon, vacated on promotion to Captain.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on his Excellency's Personal Staff:—

Capt C J Mackenzie, 2nd Battn Seaforth Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp, vice Lieut H S Rawlinson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, resigned, dated 19th April 1890.

Lieut J F W Boyce, Royal Warwickshire Regt, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Bengal Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battn, Royal Warwickshire Regt, pending orders from H R H the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

Lieut J F W Boyce, 2nd Battn, Royal Warwickshire Regt, is permitted to proceed to England on leave of absence on urgent private affairs, the period of which will be determined by H R H the Commander-in-Chief, and he is directed to report himself immediately on arrival to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieut T G Tulloch, Royal Artillery; 2nd Lieuts H H Jones, C Rattray, and P E Ricketts, Devonshire Regt; 2nd Lieuts F G Talbot, A J C Glynn, H M Biddulph and R Alexander, Rifle Brigade; and 2nd Lieut J B Casement, Durham L I.

Military Works Dept—On being relieved of his duties with the Chittagong Column, Chin-Lushai Force, Capt H Mullaly, R E, is posted to the Madras Divn, Military Works.

On being relieved of his duties with the Chittagong Column, Chin-Lushai Force, Lieut W A Harrison, R E, is posted to the Head Quarters of the Inspector General of Military Works.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—Royal Artillery—Lieut C G Watson, No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, to Kashmir and adjacent Hills from date of availing himself of it until 15th July 1890, on private affairs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s ½d. per bottle, Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

DAILY EXPORTS - JUNE 2.

FOR LIVERPOO

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No t ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"CEYLON TEA" as used at the Clubs. Sample packages containing 4 lbs. can be obtained at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co., 6, Apollo Street.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Neoklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

PRESERVED DRIED GINGER, Just Arrived from China; also an entirely fresh Stock of CHINESE and JAPANESE NOVELTIES.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, a few doors beyond Taylor's Hotel.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPAIRS of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationery Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze.

RUBBER STAMPS of all descriptions, manufactured at the most moderate rates, by THACKER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! Ladies' and Gent's in Silk, from Rs. 3-14 and 4-14. Best Value for money.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS, Boys and Girls, will RE-OPEN at 10 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, when all PUPILS are expected to be present.

THOUSANDS of FAMILIES in different parts of India, China and Burma constantly use Motivala's Vegetable Couch Pills as a household remedy for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma and all Throat and Lung affections. For handbills containing certificates apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. Price 4, 6, and 10 annas per phial.

WANTED, a First Class PHOTO RE-TOUCHER. Apply with Specimens of own work, to the MANAGER, KEMP & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, A SMART PORTUGUESE TAILOR and a COOK for H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR. Apply to EBJEE SEWJEE, 93, Bazaar Gate Street.

WANTED.—78 pieces of second-hand CAST IRON FLANGED PIPES 3-in. diameter.—Apply will rates to the COLABA LAND and MILL Co., Ld., Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

TO BE LET, IMMEDIATELY, a free VENTILATED HALL in Medows Street, most convenient for an Office or Residence. Apply D. MACROPOLO, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.—The POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a first-class upper storeyed Hotel in Poona. It affords all the comforts of a home. Good and Comfortable Rooms are available. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—W. LAWSON & CO.'S DUNDEE LIQUEUR WHISKEY to be had at Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Bombay.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description, can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

THE "CHAMPION" HAND ICE MACHINE, indispansable for Camp and Up-country residences, Simple, Effectual, Economical, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—A small Consignment of FLOORING MINTON TILES, Chess Board Pattern, Cheap.—GEYER & Co., Limited, Bombay.

SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

HOLLOWAY and Co.'s, London-made Eight-day Office Clock Rs. 40, with 5 years' Guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7 Church Gate Street, midway between the Post Office and the Cathedral. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, &c.

FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY for sale. Prices very moderate. Apply JAMES H. LATIMER and Co., 40, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 3.—Postage 4 annas. *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc. apply "P.," care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

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Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

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DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
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MR. C. A. GRAVES, DENTAL SURGEON, HAS REMOVED from Medows Street to ESPLANADE ROAD, (next to National Bank of India) and Malabar Hill Road.

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NO. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

CLEARANCE SALE OF FURNITURE COVERINGS, AT REDUCED PRICES. A FIRST CLASS SELECTION of these Goods are now being offered at ORIGINAL COST. JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD., PRACTICAL HOUSE FURNISHERS, AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS, 18, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

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CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed of. Indents executed with care and promptitude. Passages booked by all lines of Steamers. All agency business undertaken.

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OUR resources in this Department have of late greatly developed, and we can execute any Orders relative to Mechanical Surveying, Drawing, Mathematical, Nautical, Optical or Astronomical appliances, as Expeditiously and Cheaply as any firm in India, and we rely upon the Superior Character of our work to obtain for us a fair share of public patronage. Our European Watchmakers have all served their Apprenticeship in the First Manufactories in Europe, and have been selected and brought to India by ourselves, and cannot be surpassed for the excellence of their work. Complicated pieces, such a Repeaters, Calendar-Watches, Chronometers, &c., may be entrusted to us in full confidence that the repair will be done in a thoroughly satisfactory manner and guaranteed.

Repairs to Jewellery, Spectacles, &c., are most carefully attended to, being under direct European Supervision.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

TRADE "SANITAS" MARK DISINFECTANTS (FLUIDS, POWDERS, SOAPS), NON-POISONOUS, PLEASANT AND BEST

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Of all Chemists and Stores throughout India.

THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, Limited, CONTRACTORS TO H. M.'s ADMIRALTY Letchford's Buildings, Bethnal Green, London.

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HAVE now removed to their new office at the premises lately occupied by Messrs. FAVRE LEUBA & Co. No. 71, Rampart Row.

The important preliminary of testing the sight is here first effected with the utmost care and accuracy for which end we have spared no expense in fitting up the new Consulting Room with all the most approved appliances and accessories designed for the purpose, including a novel arrangement invented and patented by Mr. S. Lawrence, which helps to make the process of examining the sight as easy, interesting, and pleasant as possible.

When defects of sight or anomalies of refraction are found requiring correction, suitable spectacles are then ordered and specially prepared at our Factory in Forbes Street.

The system of choosing glasses from a number offered for sale, is a bad one, as it is almost impossible in that way to get exactly the correction needed, or a good fit, and the vendor is chiefly concerned to effect a sale, whereas the first object in view should always be to restore vision to the normal standard.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LONDON.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D., L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M., SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.

Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London, CAN BE CONSULTED FOR DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT, From 3 to 5 p.m. 10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

Printed and Published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1890 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the ocal information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Albert Buildings, Esplanade Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 2.

THE only additional financial item wired by Reuter, under Saturday evening's date, is that £100,000 more in Gold had been withdrawn from the Bank of England, making nearly a quarter of a million in two days. From New York, the Stock at the U. S. Ports on Friday is wired as 185,000 bales, against 202,000 bales in stock at the close of the previous week; and the quantity of Cotton in sight is given as 7,050,000 bales, thus repeating the figures of the previous Friday. All other advices of Saturday's date were included in our last report.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,93,128
" " Branches	Inc.	"	7,48,716
Other Deposits	Inc.	"	6,92,720
Government Securities	Inc.	"	1,45,243
Loans	Inc.	"	5,25,967
Bills Discounted	Inc.	"	8,66,335
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	"	54,846
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	"	1,29,544

Although an increase of over a lakh and a quarter in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance is disclosed by the Statement issued this afternooon, it will be seen from the comparative abstract which we give above, that there had been an actual net increase in the trade demand since the previous Saturday of nearly seven lakhs. There had again been an accession to Private Deposits, though only to half the extent of that of the previous week; while on the other hand, both Loans and Bills Discounted had increased materially, the former, however, by a much smaller amount than in the previous week. The expansion in trade requirements, however, was more than counterbalanced by a considerable increase in Government Deposits.

COTTON.—Demand both from exporters and local consumers has been almost absent from our local market to-day, and the reported purchases do not sum up more than some 500 bales, consisting of Dharwar, at Rs. 196-200; and Kutchee, at Rs. 190-95 per candy. The tone of the market has been quiet, but prices are quite unchanged.

WHEAT.—Enquiry from shippers has been less active in this market to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired, though the tone of the market has remained firm. Dealers have asked higher prices in some cases, but we have not heard that they have been paid.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have continued in good demand, and considerable transactions have again taken place in a firm market, but without any further advance in rates.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	12,058	bales.
Wheat	40,217	cwt.
Linseed	13,305	"
Rapeseed	3,988	"
Gingelly Seed	859	"
Poppy Seed	4,040	"
Groundnuts	643	"
Castor Seed	2,037	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but not lower, say, Cotton to Liverpool 21s. 3d. per ton, for immediate shipment, 20s. for shipment this week, and 18s. 9d. for next week. Wheat may be called 17s. 6d., nominal. Cotton to Trieste, for the first half of June will be taken at Rs. 15; and to Hamburg at 22s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather steadier feeling, and under the influence of higher rates from Calcutta advanced to our quotations. A fair amount of Private Bills came out at 1s. 5 13-16d. and 1s. 5 27-32d., and, later, at 1s. 5⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been very little demand for remittance, buyers evidently looking for better rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 23-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 11-16 to 23-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 25-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 5⅞d.	"
Francs "	1·87½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The downward tendency in this market has been checked by the firmer feeling in Exchange to-day; and at closing we quote Fours for cash at 102 11-16 to 3-41, with the June account at 102⅞. For 4½ per cents. 106 is still the nominal rate.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day, and we have to report an advance of Rs. 20 in New Great Eastern; of Rs. 10 each in Framji Petit, and Gordon; and of Rs. 5 in Maneckji Petit. On the other hand Bombay United are Rs. 20 lower; Central India, Rs. 15; City of Bombay and Hindustan, Rs. 10; and Khatow Mucconji, Maneckji Petit, and Oriental Rs. 5 at our quotations.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 7d.
8¼ "	6s. 10d.
40s Mule Twist	9¼d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	90½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	77
4½ per cent. "	79½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
Bar Silver	46 9-16d. per oz.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 31st May, as compared with the statement of the 23rd May 1890 :—

LIABILITIES.	May 23. Rs.	May 31. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,95,448	52,88,576
Do. do. at Branches	35,61,671	13,10,337
Other Deposits	2,87,91,882	2,94,84,602
Post Bills	4,152	3,951
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,9),299	3,50,875
Rs.	5,08,43,452	5,24,38,391
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	68,88,258	70,33,501
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	20,12,990	19,44,654
Loans do.	1,56,08,135	1,61,34,102
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,923	2,074
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,59,82,931	1,63,49,266
Stamps, &c.	27,647	27,614
Dead Stock Rs. 6,53,932		
Amt. applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,68,932	3,68,932
Bullion	....	50,827
Cash Balances with Correspondents	78,539	22,693
Cash and Currency Notes	93,74,154	1,00,03,698
Rs.	5,08,43,452	5,24,38,391

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th May, as compared with the statement of the 20th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 20. Rs.	A.	P.	May 27. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,76,16,576	13	6	1,79,38,168	12	10
Other Deposits, &c.	3,22,81,078	9	4	3,35,63,477	13	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,05,618	12	10	3,13,556	3	3
Sundries	11,84,735	11	6	12,05,442	12	1
Rs.	7,71,88,009	15	2	7,88,21,645	9	9
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	59,83,127	8	0	64,26,202	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	85,16,226	0	0	85,33,876	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,36,70,315	4	11	1,32,21,569	0	10
Credits on do.	95,92,246	4	10	95,44,038	10	7
Bills discounted &c.	1,73,98,977	11	4	1,79,10,956	7	2
Balances with other Banks	8,17,886	13	0	3,12,197	2	4
Bullion	3,014	4	0	3,014	4	0
Dead Stock	12,34,187	15	2	12,34,334	13	5
Stamps	12,024	5	0	11,843	1	0
Sundries	2,97,101	14	3	2,81,263	10	5
Cash, &c., at Head Office.	99,24,989	14	10	1,11,43,612	0	11
Do. at Branches	97,37,878	15	10	1,01,98,677	15	1
Rs.	7,71,88,009	15	2	7,88,21,645	9	9

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 1.

10 p.m.	79·3

MONDAY, JUNE 2.

6 a.m.	77·4
10 a.m.	82·3
2 p.m.	85·3
4 p.m.	85·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAREFOOT—May 21, at Nowshera, the wife of Surgeon G H Barefoot, M S, of a daughter.

GREY—May 27, at Ibex Lodge, Pykara, Nilgiris, the wife of L W Grey, of a daughter.

MASSY—May 21, at Cannanore, the wife of Captain Godfrey Massy, Norfolk Regiment, of a daughter.

ST. LEGER—May 30, at Rutland House, Spur Tank Road, Madras, the wife of William Douglas St. Leger, Organist, St. George's Cathedral, Madras, of a son.

DEATH.

BEVERIDGE—May 30, at Madras, Henrietta Harriet Huntly, the beloved wife of W E Beveridge, aged 33 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 3, 1890.

A FORTNIGHT ago a telegram informed us briefly that Lord Cross had been questioned in the House of Lords as to the alleged misgovernment of Sivaji Rao, and that, admitting that the last report was not altogether favourable, he intimated that Government had no intention of interfering at present in that quarter. The question, as a matter of fact, was put, not in the House of Lords, but in the House of Commons; the questioner was Mr. Seymour Keay, and the answer to it, of course, was given not by Lord Cross, but by Sir John Gorst. We have waited for the arrival of the text of the question before referring to it as there was so little in the known circumstances of Indore to make it certain that the Maharaja of that State was the Chief alluded to. It now appears that Mr. Seymour Keay had no other than Holkar in his mind, and that he put his question with a fulness of imputation which left little to be added to it. Numerous barbarities, both before and since his installation, were premised against the Maharajah; "his well-known brutal character" was brought in judgment against him, and certain other allegations were made which represented Holkar as a ruler entirely unfit for his position. Now, it would for many reasons be an ungrateful task to plead for the ruler of Indore even against such an accuser as Mr. Seymour Keay, who, when he does happen to become righteously indignant, is usually careful to nothing extenuate. Yet justice should be done even to a Chief who has not taken too much trouble to silence criticism or to conciliate opposition. Holkar has been made the subject of a good deal of gossip—none of it kindly, and not all of it true—and although he is not much nearer perfection than most of us, some account should be taken of the animosities which, through no fault of his, have lately been raised around him. The terms of Mr. Seymour Keay's question remind us that even in inquiring into a rajah's difficulties it is a good thing to follow the old rule, "*cherchez la femme*." Mr. Keay asks if the Government are aware, amongst other things, that the Maharajah has endeavoured to outrage and plunder the ladies of his late father's family, and that he has recently expelled from the State his own uncle, Sir Kassu Rao Dada Sahib, "to whom the Court ladies have been looking as their natural protector."

We suspect that the whole question derives its glaring and alarming colour from the fact that there are ladies in the case. A little more than a year ago the Dowager Maharani, the widow of Maharaja Tukoji Rao, died, and her death was the signal for some somewhat embittered misunderstandings between the present Maharajah and the ladies of the reigning family, in relation to the management of the Khasgi department—that is to say, the lands and private property assigned to the relatives of the late Maharajah. The dispute was not conducted with too good temper on either side, and if Holkar fought for his own hand without overmuch tact or gentleness he was strictly obedient to his own impulses. It was a family quarrel, taken out of the category of ordinary family quarrels only by the fact that there was a powerful Chief on one side, and a bevy of Ranees on the other, in whose cause the disaffected and the hostile willingly enrolled themselves. In the atmosphere that grew up around this quarrel, it was an easy thing for stories damaging to the Maharajah to be generated, and we believe that the Ranees' quarrel has been made the occasion for concocting many wild allegations against Holkar, which are really fit only for a place on the House of Commons question paper. Mr. Seymour Keay oddly enough imports into his question the name of Sir Kassu Rao, describing him as the natural protector of the Ranees. He might have described that singular Knight of the Star of India as the protector of much more notorious characters than these estimable Princesses of Indore. We need not follow Mr. Seymour Keay's example in unburying by-gone delinquencies. But if he should ever care to trace the history of Sir Kassu Rao in detail, he will find reason to wonder that the Knighthood of the Star of India was ever conferred upon him. It is true that Holkar has expelled his uncle from the State. It is also true that until this gentleman had been removed from his post in the border district in which Tantia Bhil and his lieutenant, Bhondria, were at work, the Indore police were powerless to put down the depradations of these marauders. We called attention a few days ago to the cordial recognition which the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had given to the services rendered by the Indore police in tracking down and surrounding Tantia and his followers. The record would have been complete if it had stated also that the success of these operations was very largely contributed to by the Indore Chief having insisted on the removal from the infested districts of men of influence, who were known to exercise something more than a benevolent neutrality towards dacoits and outlaws. When Mr. Seymour Keay speaks of the expulsion of Sir Kassu Rao he tells something less than half the story. He omits, for example, such essential facts as that the Government of India approved of the expulsion, that they approve also of the arrangement which the Maharaja has made in regard to the Khasgi department.

The question whether Indore is being well administered, or ill administered, can only be answered from a relative point of view. We cannot, for example, put a State in the first rank which out of a revenue of over 61 lakhs, spends less than half a lakh upon education, and less than Rs. 40,000 upon its medical service. This, however, would scarcely be a fair way of dealing with the question whether his Highness Sivaji Rao Holkar has made a fitting successor to Tukoji Rao. The case can only be fairly put by asking if the Indore State is worse administered now than it was in the time of the late Chief. The answer to that would be decidedly in favour of the present Maharaja. He has all the strength of will of his predecessor, with perhaps fewer of the qualities that used to remind us of Holkar's Marwari origin. His first act on ascending the *gadi* was to abolish two onerous charges which had rested upon the cultivators for nearly ten years, and which relieved them at once of considerably more than four lakhs a year of taxation. The result of this has been that the complaints of oppression which were only too familiar in Indore territory in the late Chief's time are now seldom heard. The administration is on the whole sound and prosperous, and the Maharajah is not steeped in debt like many of his Central Indian compeers, for he inherits much of the prudence in regard to money matters which his father carried to an impolitic and hurtful extreme. Last year with a revenue of sixty-one lakhs, the expenditure amounted only to fifty, and although, as the late Dewan, Mr. Ragunath Rao, impressively pointed out, the assessments require revision, the revenue was collected without disturbance. The courts are in good working order, and are presided over by judges of intelligence and probity. For public works—which were a strong point with Maharaja Tukoji Rao only so far as he showed his strength in refusing to carry them out—the present Chief has not done too much, and Indore stands in this respect in disadvantageous contrast with Gwalior, whose stately edifices and hundreds of miles of main road do honour to that public-spirited durbar. The Maharajah's father, it is well known, began to build a palace from the designs of a talented Bombay architect, but died before the walls had been completed. The present Maharajah decided not to go on with the work that his father had begun, and one becomes rather anxious for the architectural reputation of Indore on reading in the last administration report that the palace works continued to be with a certain native engineer, "who, though without academical training, has established a local reputation as an architect." However, the expenditure on public works proper is growing. It was last year more than a lakh in excess of the year before, and for the current year some important works were budgetted, including two metalled roads connecting with the railway, one of them estimated at a cost of close upon four lakhs, and the other something under a lakh and a quarter. It is something to the credit of the durbar that it has lately undertaken operations corresponding to those of the Bhil Department under the Government of India. A special officer has been appointed, and nomadic tribes whose hereditary avocation is thieving are being weaned from their professional way of life, and settled upon land. The police is still in need of reorganisation, and Indore suffers along with the other States of Malwa from the plague of cattle-lifting. But after the extremely successful operations undertaken by Holkar's police against Tantia Bhil and his allies, it will be difficult to find serious fault with the force. The real significance of that episode, however, is in the proof it gives that the Maharaja is capable of acting vigorously in the repression of crime, and what is still more important, of acting in effective and harmonious co-operation with his British neighbours. It is always difficult rightly to apportion such credit or discredit as may attach to a State between the Chief and his advisers, but much of whatever credit Indore has of late gained as a decently governed State is due to the steady and moderating influence of Dewan Vinayek Janardhan Kirtane, an official who some years ago did good work at Baroda, and is now spending the energies of his declining years in endeavouring to place the affairs of Indore upon a satisfactory footing. He has a difficult task, and perhaps it is not at all points made easier for him by his Chief, whom we shall not wrong by saying that his strength of will would often win larger results for him if he were to show more self-control and more consideration for those who mean well by him. His loyalty has never been doubted, and the record of his administration as a whole shows a desire to work well with the Government of India, and to deal in most respects fairly by his people, Where his name is not in pleasant repute the cause is rather in some superficial fault of tact or temper than in any inherent disposition not to do rightly. The up-shot of the matter is that there are few Indian States whose future will be more directly determined by the personal conduct and attitude of the Chief than Indore. His impulses on the whole are good, and despite the damaging suspicions roused by the question in Parliament the other day, there is more contentment amongst the people, more regularity, proficiency, and enterprise in the administration, than there was when he succeeded to the *gadi*. All we have heard of Indore warrants us in believing, that despite certain defects the State is very fairly governed even now, and it depends very much upon Holkar himself whether it shall hereafter be included amongst the select few of the Native States of whom it is a pleasure to British statesmen to speak.

THE Italian occupation of Massowah, which for a long period was a source of much trouble and heavy expense, is now beginning to justify the hopes with which it was originally decided upon. Much time has not been wasted in calculations of probable profit and loss. A correspondent sends us from Massowah information of considerable interest, throwing light on the improved circumstances of this singular effort at African colonisation, for such it really is. The hot and unsavoury seaport itself has been rendered more habitable by the construction of barracks for the soldiers and better houses for the Italian officials. But the best thing to do for those whose lot is cast in such a place is to live out of it. The upland of Sati, some fifteen miles inland, the acquisition of which by right of the strongest precipitated the war with King John, has now become an integral part of the Italian territory. The tableland is 2,400 feet above sea level, and affords a far better climate than Massowah. It is at once a fortified camp, a sanitarium for soldiers and civilians, and the residential quarter for the European inhabitants, whose official or trading headquarters are at Massowah. A narrow-gauge railway has been constructed which covers the distance in three-quarters of an hour. This facilitates the provisioning of the troops, guarding the lines, and making good the claims of the Italians to still more advanced and more intrinsically valuable plateaux beyond. The principal of these is Ambara, a tableland two thousand three hundred metres high, which is abundantly watered by two rainy seasons. Here the climate is that of Italy, and corn, cotton, indigo, coffee, and all the products of the temperate and the tropical zones can be grown on the vast terraces. This territory is included within the limits which are now being agreed upon by King Menelek, the Italian protégé, who has succeeded in making good his claim to the sovereignty of "Ethiopia," rendered derelict by the opportune demise of King John. Menelek takes the title of Emperor of Ethiopia, and as he has an army of ninety thousand men and controls the provinces adjacent to the coast territory, while Ras Alula has only eight or nine thousand men, his sovereignty is now practically secure. He has entered into a treaty with the Italian Government, which acknowledges his rights as Emperor of Ethiopia, while he on his part undertakes to consult Italy in all matters affecting his relations with Foreign Powers. He has sent commissioners to mark out the new boundary which gives the Italians a large accession of cultivable upland. Ras Alula, finding himself in danger of being left out in the cold, is himself entering into negotiations, and acknowledges the Italian supremacy. Trade is as yet small, but ivory and coffee are beginning to find their way from the interior to Massowah. The Italians, however, do not set much store upon the prospects of mere trade with the interior; their hope is to colonize the uplands and create a trade in the agricultural products, of which the soil and climate promise an abundance. A company has been formed, to which the Government has already sold a good deal of the newly acquired land, and forty thousand applications have been received from intending colonists for lots. The eagerness to settle in the new territory shows how urgent has become the necessity for large numbers of the Italian population to seek an outlet beyond the seas. For some time past a hundred thousand Italians have annually sought homes in foreign countries, most of them finding their way to South America, where they completely lose touch of the mother-country. In the salubrious and fertile uplands of Ethiopia the settlers will be within a few days' steaming of Italy; and living and thriving under the national flag they will not cease to be Italians. The Italian migration shows a tendency to increase, and it is likely to lead eventually to results as striking as those which have been brought about by the overflow of the Teutonic populations. The Italian force in the Red Sea littoral is now reduced to some five thousand men, supplemented by a native force—the African Legion—which as yet numbers only some three thousand. It is probable that in imitation of the Native Army in India the indigenous contingent will be considerably augmented in the immediate future, so as to obviate the inconvenience of sending Italian soldiers in any number so far from their homes. Foreign service is quite as unpopular with the victims of compulsory service in Italy as it is with the French, and as it probably will prove with the Germans, if the exigencies of an aggressive and heroic policy in Central Africa make it necessary to bleach the bones of Pomeranian Grenadiers in that remote part of the world. But it is always possible to recruit an army for colonial service, to control and sustain an indigenous army, and it is probable that the Continental Powers will be driven to this expedient by the necessities of the case.

A NEW stage has been reached in the industrial development of Australia in the endeavour being made by the Government of New South Wales to introduce the manufacture of locomotive engines into the colony. A London syndicate have offered to establish works in Sydney which will enable them to turn [illegible] first-class locomotives in a very short [illegible] time. New South Wales, which [illegible] nearer protection than Mr. Glad[illegible] aware when he preached Cob[illegible] benefit of Mr. T. B. Pott[illegible] will be brought a step n[illegible] day that the first loco[illegible] of a Sydney engine[illegible] an infant industr[illegible] nial point of v[illegible] against the severi[illegible] would be that o[illegible] a high tariff wou[illegible] of New South [illegible] It would scarc[illegible] other colonies, [illegible] well as they ca[illegible] competition, and [illegible] rival, would be [illegible] would foster an[illegible] Sydney. Howev[illegible] ment, and as Indi[illegible] building—the I[illegible] method of obst[illegible] prises in the [illegible] —we may watc[illegible] ness the result[illegible] and good engines [illegible] mostly imported, an[illegible] yet, unless importe[illegible] cular craft.

MR. W. S. CAINE, M.P. [illegible] "crushing," is coming out t[illegible] cold weather, arriving in Bomb[illegible] the end of October. He i[illegible] Burma, and probably to th[illegible] Frontier. His friends say t[illegible] with the possible exception [illegible] Bernard, is the only person i[illegible] has read the big despatch and [illegible] Members of Parliament, we are to[illegible] look at it, and the general feeling is t[illegible] must have been a good deal in Mr. Caine's attack if it required four hundred pages to answer it.

A SIMLA correspondent, looking somewhat ahead, informs us that it is expected there that on the retirement of Sir Frederick Roberts, at the end of his year's extension of service, Sir George Greaves will succeed to the Indian Command-in-Chief. Sir Thomas Baker, it is understood, would then have the choice of the Bombay and the Madras commands, probably electing for the latter, which gives the advantage of prolonged residence in the Neilgherries.

THE Lahore paper believes that Major Gaisford, the Political Agent for Quetta and Peshin, has been trying the experiment of making an artesian well by unskilled manual labour, with the object of seeing if the zemindars in the district could sink such wells on their own lands unaided, provided, of course, the necessary implements could be lent them. The trial well has proved a success, as we are told a good volume of water has been obtained.

THE exhibition in Bond-street, under the title "India Illustrated by her Residents," contains nearly six hundred pictures, the majority of which are the work (as the preface to the catalogue modestly puts it) of the few leisure hours which officers and Government officials can devote to

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

TWO WARSHIPS IN COLLISION.

H. M. S. TEMERAIRE SEVERELY DAMAGED.

ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 2.

Her Majesty's ships Orion and Temeraire collided here to-day during the course of some evolutions.

Twenty feet of the latter's sheathing have been ripped, and it is admitted there are twenty tons of water in her hold.

The Temeraire has steamed away to Malta, where she will dock for repairs.

DR. PETERS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

ZANZIBAR, JUNE 2.

Rumours are current here to the effect that Dr. Peters assisted Mwanga in his attempt to vanquish Kalemo and regain Uganda. It is further stated that the doctor has secured treaties and monopolies for Germany.

EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLEMENT BY A MANAGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 2.

Mr. Burby, the manager of Messrs. Marcks and Company, has been charged in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court with embezzling about Rs. 6,000, which he received on account of sale of watches, jewellery, &c., to Rajahs and others at Poona and Mahableshwar. It is alleged that Mr. Burby received the money and did not credit the same to Marcks and Co. The case is adjourned for a week. Accused will be released on giving bail for Rs. 7,000.

THE POONA FATAL AFFRAY.

The three soldiers, of the Worcester Regiment, charged with homicide and abetment, have been transferred to the Bombay Criminal Sessions. They leave for Bombay to-night.

COLONEL MACNAGHTEN.

Colonel Macnaghten, Cavalry, now on general duty, is transferred to Ahmedabad.

THE BALACLAVA FUND.

Subscriptions are still coming in to the Balaclava Fund. The total is expected to reach several hundred rupees.

THE POONA SESSIONS.

The Maratha, named Bala, tried for murder at the Sessions to-day, is acquitted.

SIKKIM AND HAZARA EXPEDITION MEDALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 2.

The *Morning Post* states that although all the silver medals for the Sikkim and Hazara Expedi- have not yet been issued, the bronze medals ut in a fortnight.

RIOUS TIGER ACCIDENT.

reports a serious tiger accident Legh, King's Royal Rifles. It was on a small tree, from the tiger, hitting him bound at the tree which gh fell on to the tiger, ound on the sports- him.

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UNE 2. day.

MBAY.

Henry Morland, ble to publish the ning from the meteoro-

gh weather which was brewing g the past two days, is travelling s parallel with the Sind coast of westward to the Arabian Sea. Caution is necessary."

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, writes an up-country paper, are apparently determined to have direct communication of their own with the eastern coast at an early date. One of their engineers has just completed a survey of the country between Sambalpur and Cuttack, and his report is favourable to the construction of a line between these two places. It would be some 180 miles in length, and a short connecting branch would have to be made northwards, to Panchpara from Sambalpur, which is not actually on the main line. The route to be followed would be along the valley of the Brahmani River for a considerable distance, skirting the road which connects Cuttack and Puri with the inland towns. A considerable pilgrim traffic would be secured by this line, while the grain tracts of the Central Provinces would be brought in touch with Orissa and Ganjam. The project is one which might well be carried out simultaneously with the building of the East Coast Railway.

I DO not personally read the *Broad Arrow*, writes *Truth*, but my attention has been directed to the following paragraph which appeared in last week's issue of that journal :—

Gup from Bombay. A battle royal has been fought at Poona between European and native forces, between a burra-burra sahib and a syce. The action was short but indecisive; the syce retreated after the manner of syces, and his opponent withdrew to Mahableshwar to repair damages. Damages have been repaired, and every one is reported as quite content, including the syce's family—every one, that is, except the syce himself, and there seems to be some little difficulty in communicating with him. Gup from Bombay.

Unfortunately my acquaintance with Anglo-Indian slang is limited. Does "burra-burra sahib" mean general officer? Is a "syce" a native groom? Does "battle royal has been fought" mean that the officer struck his servant? Supposing these questions answered in the affirmative, the matter becomes so extremely interesting to me that I should like to ask one or two more questions. How were "damages" repaired? Does "there seems to be some difficulty in communicating with him" mean, by any chance, that the "syce" died, and, if so, how comes it that the repairing of damages has caused the man's family to be "quite content"? Finally, if my suggestions are correct, what happened next? What inquiry was held, and what is the position of the "burra-burra sahib" now? If the editor of the *Broad Arrow* can answer these questions I hope that he will have the courage to do so, and not take refuge in enigmas.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 16.

LORD AND LADY REAY arrived in town from the Riviera somewhat earlier than they were expected. Last night they were summoned to Windsor Castle to dine with her Majesty, who would, no doubt, be glad to hear from Lady Reay's lips something about the good works in which her ladyship interested herself when in the Western Presidency. A few evenings ago the ex-Governor was the guest of Lord Burton and amongst those invited to meet him was Mr. Gladstone. I believe that nothing further has been done with reference to the proposal to entertain Lord Reay at the Northbrook Club, and it is probably now too late to make arrangements for the general banquet at one time spoken of. The only thing definitely settled appears to be the reception to which I referred in my last letter.

It seems rather early to think about the successor of his Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne, but I am told that Mr. Gladstone is determined if he is in office when the next Viceroy has to be appointed to select the Earl of Aberdeen for the post. This is to some extent confirmed by the rumour which reaches me from a well-informed quarter that Lord Aberdeen will not be the next Liberal Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Two statesmen of still higher political rank, Sir William Harcourt and another, are mentioned as likely to inaugurate the new *regime*, and the former is said to be the favourite. It is said that if Sir William Harcourt is sent over to Ireland to introduce Home Rule he will previously be created a peer. This may be one way of solving the coming difficulty as to the sucession of the Liberal leadership.

The reports in this morning's papers do not give the conversation that followed the answer to Mr. Bradlaugh's question about the Crawford case. After Sir John Gorst resumed his seat, Mr. Bradlaugh again rose and asked if any further decision had been come to in this case. "I have had a notice upon the subject upon the paper for some time," he added, "but I have not had an opportunity of obtaining an expression of opinion upon it." Sir John Gorst replied :—"Yes, Sir, I believe that whenever the Secretary of State and the Government of India have made up their minds, they will act without waiting for the discussion which is proposed to be initiated by the hon. member." Mr. Bradlaugh thereupon said, "May I point out that there are strong expressions contained in the papers now before the House with reference to this matter?" Mr. Bryce who had been listening intently to Mr. Bradlaugh's questions and Sir John Gorst's replies, here rose, and was understood to ask the Under-Secretary whether members were to understand that he intended in the surprising course he was taking to lay down that there was no necessity for producing papers in justification of the action of the Indian Government. The following is a transcription of short-hand notes of what subsequently passed :—"Sir John Gorst : The hon. member for Aberdeen (Mr. Bryce), and the hon. member for Northampton somewhat exaggerate the importance of the matter. The only question at issue is the cost which has been incurred by Mr. Crawford in the litigation (*sic*) which has taken place. Strong representations have been made to the Secretary of State upon that matter, and they are receiving attention. Mr. Bradlaugh : May I ask whether what the right hon. gentleman terms "litigation" were a series of charges against Mr. Crawford, a very high official, for bribing a number of magistrates and accepting bribes from them, and that several of the magistrates alleged to have been bribed have since been dismissed from the service of the State? Mr. J. M. Maclean : Is it not the fact that the Government of Bombay empowered a special tribunal to try Mr. Crawford on fifty-three different charges, is it not also the fact that he was acquitted on fifty-two of those charges and only partially convicted upon one, the fifty-third; and whether he was not dismissed on the ground, as he himself admitted, that he was indebted to some of the native magistrates for borrowed money? Sir J. Gorst : Yes, Sir, all the questions which have been addressed to me are perfectly correct, and the particulars will be found in the papers which have been presented to the House."

Mr. Seymour Keay hardly "scored" by the enormously long question he put to Sir John Gorst. The member for Elgin asked the Under-Secretary whether his attention had been called to the "numerous barbarities which have been committed by the present ruler of the Indore State, Sivaji Rao, both before and since his installation :" whether he was aware that, "in consequence of the well-known brutal character of Sivaji Rao, his late father, his Highness Tukoji Rao, had set him aside from the succession, and that, after his father died, his own mother begged that the Agent to the Governor General for Central India, Sir Lepel Griffin, would not recommend his installation to the Government of India on the score that serious trouble would overtake the Indore State if he were made ruler : whether he was aware that Sir Lepel Griffin himself had, up to the date of the father's death, adopted the same attitude towards Sivaji Rao as his own father and mother, though after that event he reported he was reformed : whether he was aware that one of the first acts of the new ruler was to dismiss and expel from the Indore State all the trusted advisers of his father, and to endeavour to outrage and plunder the ladies of his late father's family, and to put in chains and subject to starvation and public ignominy the revenue officer formerly in charge of the Crown lands; and that he has recently expelled from the State his own uncle, Sir Cassu Rao Dada Sahib, K.C.S.I., to whom the Court ladies have been looking as their natural protector : and, whether he could inform the House what steps the Government of India are taking to provide a prompt remedy for this state of affairs." Only one of the papers, so far as I have observed, notices the matter in reporting the proceedings of the House. Sir John Gorst's reply seems to have been a denial of any knowledge on the subject of the charges imputed to Maharajah Holkar. Mr. Seymour Keay not only received no encouragement from the Treasury bench, but he was snubbed at the instance of one of his own political friends, Mr. T. M. Healy, who asked the Speaker whether it was in order to place on the paper a statement reflecting on the character of an Indian prince. Mr. Healy explained that he referred specially to the words in Mr. Seymour Keay's question "in consequence of the well-known brutal character of Sivaji Rao." The Speaker, who as a rule keeps a sharp look-out on questions framed by members, and not infrequently considerably edits them, admitted the force of Mr. Healy's inquiry. It would be far better, said the right hon. gentleman, if the words quoted had been left out. They slipped in inadvertently, Mr. Peel added, amidst the cheers of the House.

"Ginx's Baby," Mr. Edward Jenkins, whose name is well known in India in connection with the Uncovenanted movement, has this week definitely made up his mind to stand against "the Competition-walla," Sir George Trevelyan, at the next election. The Liberals won the seat about two years ago by a majority of fourteen hundred votes, but the Unionist candidate, the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, was not, on account of his Disestablishment views, *persona grata* with the local Tories. Mr. Jenkins enters upon the fight with the unanimous support of both Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. The *Globe*, which ought to know the prominent men of its own party, informed the public on Thursday that Mr. Jenkins comes forward as a Liberal Unionist. In correcting this mistake to-day Mr. Jenkins mentions an autobiographical fact not without interest. It has long been known to everybody, except the editors of Conservative newspapers, that Mr. Jenkins has changed from an advanced Radical to a cautious Conservative, but few people were previously aware of the precise period of his conversion. He now tells us that he openly joined the Conservative party "after the abandonment of Gordon and other evidences of Radical decrepitude." At Dundee in 1885 when he offered himself to his old constituency as a Conservative, Mr. Jenkins increased the Conservative vote from six hundred to nearly as many thousands. He consequently goes to Bridgeton with a prestige that ought to be of good service to him when the actual battle takes place.

The native delegates, with the exception of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, left town to-day for Manchester to fulfil their long-standing engagement at the Reform Club in that city. They are accompanied by Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. George Yule, and Mr. Hume. One of the delegates, Mr. Joshi, has been unwell, and he is not expected to speak at the Manchester meeting. Mr. Goschen's remarks at Northampton have caused a flutter in Congress circles here. I understand that the Secretary of the British Committee of the Congress has sent a letter to the *Times*, challenging Mr. Goschen's statement, and calling upon him to give his authority as well as the names of the agitators he referred to. The Committee admit that one native of India, when in America a few years ago, "was in communication with the Fenians," and mentioned the fact in writing to a Hindu gentleman now in England. But it is pointed out that the individual in question is not only not a Congress agitator, but an active opponent of the movement. As to the willingness of Irish newspapers to receive Indian complaints, it may be as Mr. Goschen says, but few people here previously knew of it. The London agent of the Congress cruelly suggests that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is confusing the Congress agitation with the Uncovenanted question, about which, as your readers are aware, a number of letters were recently published in the *Freeman's Journal*! If Mr. Goschen really has confused the two things, his Private Secretary, Mr. Clinton E. Dawkins, ought to be sent back to the India Office.

For some little time past it has been felt in certain quarters that the Indian Civil Service examination of the future is likely to be very unfavourable to candidates whose studies have been chiefly in science. The complaints owe their origin chiefly to the new regulations soon to come into force in regard to the limits of age. A numerously and influentially signed memorial has been sent to the Civil Service Commissioners from Cambridge, pointing out that the position of the science tripos in that University is now "practically on an equal footing with the classical or mathematical tripos, both from its numbers and from the awards assigned by the colleges to those of their members who distinguish themselves therein." One of the representatives for Manchester, Sir Henry Roscoe, who is more distinguished as a *savant* than as a statesman, is to put a question on the subject early next week, and to ask Sir John Gorst whether as representing the Government of India he will endeavour to secure that changes shall be made such as will ensure more equal prospects of success for scientific students.

"SLEEPY SEPOY."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to paternal government I got some training of notions, which in common language is education. This boon enables me in writing on you, Sir, to take away my big troubles out of my back. Now-a-days it is too hard to earn the dhal and cake with the sweat of the brow, so I became policeman. I am night-duty policeman, Sir, and have to go to four-clock police parade. This parade he held in evening time and bull-faced Inspector attend it, and he have plenty throat, Sir, like chief mate's, and say dam and other unsightly words if poor sepoy look sleepy. Now, Sir, all night sepoy look sleepy, but why? Why he go on duty all night, then he have to go to Police Court to put up cases. Formerly, Sir, all night cases finish by one clock, and then sepoy go home to perform ablutions, eat meal, and sleep. But now, Sir, new magistrate come from wilderness, that is mofussil, and he never come to Court, Sir, till twelve clock, and then cases go on till three clock. So then soon case done we have bound go off parade without no sleep, no meal, and worst all, Sir, no ablution, which very vile thing. Then, Sir, how can you expect us look "smart," as bull-face Inspector says us should be when we treated this way. Kindly you write one stirring leader or what you call and ask magistrate come to court reasonable time, Sir, I beg you. Then this sepoy and his family members pray for you. Sir, I am your obedient Servant,

SLEEPY SEPOY.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ORIENTALISTS.

THE following statement is issued for publication by the Organising Committee of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists :—

The Organising Committee of the Ninth International Congress of Orientalists, to be held in London in September, 1891, represents a body of 300 Orientalists, belonging to 22 countries, who desire the maintenance of the "Definitive Statutes," and of the original principles adopted by the International Assembly of the first Congress of the series held in Paris in 1873. These statutes and principles were followed by the subsequent Congress in 1874 (London), 1876 (St. Petersburg), 1878 (Florence), 1881 (Berlin), 1883 (Leyden), 1886 (Vienna), and 1889 (Stockholm-Christiania). Their infringement having, admittedly, taken place at Christiania, their re-assertion has become a necessity.

The statutes, whilst permitting every reasonable latitude as to local regulations, lay down certain simple rules regarding organisation and procedure, which have to be followed, and the principles they embody are unalterable in respect of the free and unofficial character of these gatherings, although the countenance and support of governments, of municipal and other civil bodies, of learned societies and of patrons of Oriental learning, have always been sought and given. These principles do not allow the attempted conversion of our private meetings of Oriental scholars and others interested in the promotion of Oriental studies into a close and official organisation, in which any one or more persons, or any one or more nationalities, shall take a permanent lead, or shall prescribe the qualifications of members of future Oriental Congresses.

Further, the International Congresses of Orientalists having to visit in turn, either yearly or every second or third year (as may be needed) the various countries in which there are Orientalists, cannot be changed, as is attempted, into an institute, which, however international in name, has a permanent location in any one country, or is, substantially, national rather than international, especially after such a proposal has been rejected by three-fourths of the delegates assembled at Christiania, and has been condemned by all independent members of the first and subsequent congresses to whom an "appeal and declaration" in favour of the statutes had been sent in October and November last.

The above considerations would amply justify the London Organising Committee being called into existence, as it has been, by the unanimous vote of the supporters of the statutes. The first duty of the Committee, therefore, is to ensure the legality and to maintain the true continuity of the series of the International congresses of Orientalists on the basis of the principles vested to a republic of Oriental letters. There is, however, also a technical *raison d'etre* for the London Committee.

The next place for the meeting of the Congress not having been fixed at Christiania, the duty of doing so reverted to Paris by right, courtesy, and admissions at previous Congresses. The early signatories of the "appeal," above referred to, accordingly applied in the first instance to the members of the Commission Administrative of the first Congress, all of whom are still living to exercise that right; and if possible in favor of Paris as the most fitting place for the re-assertion of the original principles. The members voted for London, and the survivors of the Comité de Permanence Internationale of 1873 have since followed their lead. Of the signatories of the declaration already referred to, 250 voted for London, 50 for Paris, 18 for Oxford, 4 for various towns in Switzerland, 2 for Belgium, and 1 for Bombay.

London is therefore decided on by the great majority of Orientalists, and it is in London accordingly that the Ninth Congress of the International series must be held. As for the year of the Congress, 1891 is similarly selected by the majority, a large minority voting for 1890, and only 4 for 1892.

Finally, at a meeting held in Paris on the 31st March last, of the signatories of the "appeal" and "declaration," including members of the "Commission Administrative" and of the Comitè Internationale, of 1873, a resolution was passed formally making over the powers under the statutes to the Organising Committee for the Ninth International Congress to be held in London in September, 1891, and ratifying the resolutions accepted by the London meeting on the 15th January last. At the conclusion of this meeting the founders drafted the invitation to be issued by the London Committee for the next Congress to be held in London from the 1st to the 10th September, 1891. That invitation also records the formal transfer of the powers of the founders to the London Committee, and it is accordingly issued by us on its behalf to members of the last and previous Congresses, to Orientalists generally and to friends of Oriental studies.

G. W. LEITNER,
ROBERT K. DOUGLAS,
E. W. BULLINGER,
} Secretaries.

London, May 14, 1890.

ITALY loses annually one seaman in every 460; France, one in every 330; Germany, one in every 225; Norway and Sweden, one in every 270; and England, one in every 64.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE'S cotton circular, dated Hongkong, May 15, says that owing to alteration in the days of departure of the mail steamers, the present report on our market for Indian yarns embraces a period of three weeks. The market has remained weak and unsatisfactory during the interval, demand having greatly subsided owing to unfavourable advices from the consuming districts, where dealers are unable to place their holdings at covering prices. Heavy receipts, more discouraging reports from Shanghai, and the anxiety of holders to realize in the present improving exchange, have added to the depression, and the small advance established in the previous fortnight in the prices of certain superior spinnings has since been lost. Settlements have been on a moderate scale, speculators, as usual, induced by the lower rates for desirable qualities, having purchased to a fair extent to strengthen their previous holding; and at the close the market has a subdued and quiet tone. A bundle of sample of new production : "Britannia" Mill No. 10s. has been imported during this interval; it is considered to be of medium suitable quality and estimated to be worth about dol. 69 per bale. Prices of superior and suitable descriptions of No. 20s. have declined 50 cents to a dollar per bale, owing to abundant supplies, discouraging advices from Shanghai and the consuming districts, and the impatience of several importers to quit their stocks even at low offers. Cheap rates have induced a moderate business in such qualities. Medium and unsuitable threads have been difficult to move. There has been a limited inquiry only for superior and favourite chops of No. 16s. at previous rates, but common descriptions have been entirely neglected. No. 12s. have been in full supply, and owing to great falling off in the demand prices have receded about 50 cents per bale, the business done being very insignificant. Dealers have not been inclined to operate freely in No. 10s. unless at lower rates corresponding with those ruling in the interior; and holders growing impatient to realize, in face of the recent heavy arrivals, prices have further receded about 50 cents per bale, and a moderate business has resulted in suitable and superior threads. Inferior and unsuitable descriptions are difficult of sale. Receipts of No. 6s. have been considerably in excess of those of No. 8s.; but the demand for both counts has continued very slack, and with a further fall of about 50 cents per bale in prices, small sales have been effected. Nos. 14s., 18s., 22s., 24s. and 40s. do not require any mention in the absence of sales. During the fortnight arrival 13,787 bales, sale 12,028 bales. Shipment to Coast Ports 676 bales; and unsold stock 22,301 bales. Direct shipment for Japan 1,654 bales, for Shahangi 10,459 bales. In Shanghai, the market has ruled very quiet and depressed, and prices have declined, in consequence of unfavourable advices from the consuming districts, which have become glutted with excessive supplies. News have been received lately from Shanghai about the short weight and a change in packing of yarn No. 16s. Framjee Petit (Blue Fish) and several settlements made previously for this chop are still in dispute. Advices from the Coast Ports are also of a discouraging nature. In Japan, the market has continued weak, but owing to easier prices a fair business has been done.

THE PROCTOR SIMS-CHHAGAN SOONDERJI LIBEL CASE.

THE following further evidence has been recorded in this case :—The accused had asked me in Bombay to return the three letters written by him against the Bhownagar Durbar. On receipt of the notice from Mr. Sims I went to Bombay at my own expense. I had put up in the shop of Dalchharam Prabhudass in the Fort, and had paid a visit to the accused. Not having been able to see him for the first two days I left a missive with a Multani woman, who lived hard by, asking her to hand it to the accused. On this the accused came to me at about 1 or 1-30 p.m. on the following day. He told me to accompany him to the Bharamcharie's. This I declined to do. He then asked me to go with him to Dr. Krishnajee where, he said, a consultation would be held. This also I declined to do. I showed him the notice served on me by Mr. Sims, and asked him to give expense for the counsels and to furnish evidence as I would be fined or sent to jail. The accused said he would give, if wanted, from Rs. 200 to 400, but as for evidence he had none "for the present." I told him to collect some evidence. As for expense, I said, I would contribute some portion of it. The accused said take Rs. 400 and return the papers. I declined to do so. On this I went away. On the following day he came to me and asked me to accompany him to Dr. Krishnajee with the papers. I went with him, but my mind having misgiven me I turned back from the Bhuleshwar Chukla. The second or the third day after this I handed over the papers to Mr. Muncherjee in his office in presence of Mr. Sims. I gave them between the 28th March and 2nd April. Mr. Sims' notice was received by me between 11th and 13th March. It had reached me in Ahmedabad. I knew Mr. Temuljee. I had no conversation with him regarding the handing on of the papers. Nothing happened in Ahmedabad. I had never seen Mr. Sims before the receipt of his notice, nor had I seen Mr. Temuljee before that. During the period between May 1889 and March 1890 I had not gone to Bombay. No arrangement had been come to about handing over the letters before the notice was served. Mr. Sims having promised not to prosecute me I handed over the papers to him. I gave away the papers under the impression that I was to be pardoned for all that had appeared in my paper against the State. More than this promise I have had nothing from Mr. Sims. Before the notice was served no arrangement was made with me to make over the papers. Nor did any body know about it. The article headed "Mismanagement in the Bhownagar State," which appeared in the issue of the 1st October, 1888, was based on the papers of Chhagan Soonderji. These papers I have given to Mr. Sims. The article, which appeared in the issue of the 23rd October, 1888, in respect of the Bhownagar State, was based on two hand bills sent to me by the accused. I do not know for certain if I have in my house those two hand bills. I had kept up correspondence with two or three Nagars in the Bhownagar State besides the accused. The articles which appeared against Messrs. Sims, Vajeshanker, Gugabhai, Vithaldas, the Thakore Sahib, and Dr. Burjorjee, were all based on the information supplied to me by the accused. This information was supplied to me by the accused from the beginning of 1887 to the end of 1889. I have not stated in any issue of my paper during 1890 that information from the Bhownagar State was supplied to me by a single Nagar.

In cross-examination the witness said :—The Editor of the *Prajamat* is a member of the Editors' Association in Ahmedabad. I was appointed a member of the Ahmedabad Jubilee Committee. I am generally invited by good Collectors and Magistrates to public meetings, &c. The accused would put up with me whenever he came for a day or two. He would stay in *Vishi* (Hindoo hotel) whenever he intended to remain longer. The suit filed by Magon Manekchand against me in the Court of the Small Causes was dismissed, and the counter suit filed by me was decided in my favour and a decree passed.

After the examination of this witness the accused applied to the Court that as he had many well known gentlemen for witnesses they might be examined on Commission.

The Court has referred the matter for the orders of the District Magistrate.

BANDORA MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A PUBLIC meeting, which was numerously attended by the voters of Bandora, was convened by the Bandora Rate-payers' Association, on Saturday, to consider the election of a candidate, in place of Mr. C. E. Kane, one of the commissioners of the Municipal Board, resigned. Mr. P. J. De Almeida presided, and stated the object of the meeting. Messrs. Gunputrao Ramchunder, M. C. Pereira, Nathoba Pandurang, and others addressed the meeting, giving their views regarding the qualifications necessarily required in a candidate for the Municipal Boards. Several candidates were proposed, and a sub-committee was appointed to make a choice of them, and to take further steps in connection therewith. The sub-committee met the same night and unanimously chose Mr. James Dickson, of the firm of Messrs. Edward Bates & Co., as a candidate for the seat on the board, and proposing at the same time a deputation to wait upon him the next day, (Sunday). Accordingly a deputation of six gentlemen waited upon Mr. Dickson, at his bungalow, on Pali Hill, in the afternoon. The offer was duly made, and Mr. Dickson consented to stand as a candidate for the vacancy on the Bandora Municipal Board. The deputation retired, thanking Mr. Dickson for his acceptance of the offer.

COLONEL J. R. COLLINS, half-pay, has been selected to command the Twelth Regimental District, in succession to Col. H. P. Pearson, C.B., appointed Adjutant-General in Madras.

COLONEL R. L. H. CURTIES, Bedford Regiment, is likely to succeed Col. Knowles, C.B., as Adjutant-General at Bombay.

COLONEL C. J. BURNETT, who lately was in command of the 1st Royal Irish Rifles, and will be well remembered in Bombay, will, it is said, succeed Col. North Crealock as A.A.G. at Aldershot.

A SEQUEL TO THE BANK OF BENGAL CASE.

JUDGMENT was given in the case, in which Mr. Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, a part-owner of the s.s. Tanjore, charged Mr. Edward Murray Slater, the agent of the Bank of Bengal, with defamation, under circumstances already reported.

Mr. Smeatham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smeatham, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Craigie, of the firm of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for Mr. Slater.

His Worship having framed the charge, asked Mr. Slater if he was desirous of saying anything further in his defence.

The defendant who pleaded not guilty to the charge, intimated that he had nothing further to state.

His Worship, in giving his decision after going over the facts of the case, said that the defendant was charged with having defamed the complainant, Hajee Joosub Peerbhoy, an offence that was punishable under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant and Hajee Abdool Latiff Baladina were partners in the steamer Tanjore, which vessel was mortgaged to the Bank of Bengal. The complainant had entered into an agreement with Mr. Slater for the steamer to be allowed to go on a voyage to Jeddah and back, on the understanding that the sum of Rs. 2,000 was paid into the Bank, but in consequence of some subsequent misunderstanding arising between the parties Mr. Slater wrote the defamatory letter to the complainant's partner, in which he accused Hajee Joosub of misappropriating money and keeping out of the way. On the following day, however, Mr. Slater wrote a second letter to Abdool Latiff, in which he withdrew the imputations he had made against the complainant, and now endeavoured to prove that at the time he made use of the defamatory statements, he had good reasons for believing that the expression he had used were true, while it had been also unsuccessfully endeavoured to be proved by defendant that a verbal agreement existed between the parties. The allegation that the complainant had misappropriated the money and had kept out of the way had not been substantiated, his Worship believing that such imputations had been made by Mr. Slater without due care or caution being exercised by him, he therefore found the defendant guilty of the charge, and fined him Rs. 200.

The money was paid into the Court by Mr. Slater.

THE MURDER AT CLARKE ROAD.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, two Mussalmen, named Kassim, *alias* Pangia, and Mahomed Hoosein, and a Mahomedan woman, named Ansa, and Pandoo, a Hindoo, were placed before Mr. Ryan, the Second Presidency Magistrate, the first three being charged with having murdered a Hindoo lad, named Ragoonath Moroba, *alias* Ragia, on or about the 25th ultimo, and Pandoo, the uncle of the deceased, being charged with abetment in the commission of the deed. Superintendent Grennan and Inspector Greyhurst, acting on certain information received from Inspector Cunningham, of the Bombay Health Department, proceeded on the morning of the 26th ultimo to the Clarke Road, Mahalxmi, where they came upon the body of the deceased, who had been strangled by means of a coir rope tied round his neck, the two ends of which having been fastened to two tree guards. It was owing to the prompt measures adopted, both by the detective and the divisional police, that the perpetrators of the murder were run to ground. When the body was first discovered it was dressed in two bundees, being entirely naked from the abdomen. After the inquest a *batakee* was beaten throughout the city, and several thousand handbills printed in Mahrathi and Guzerati were circulated, not only throughout the city, but also through Mahim, Coorla, Bandora, and a reward of Rs. 25 was offered to anyone who would come forward and identify the body. As there was, however, no one forthcoming, the body was removed to the morgue, and there kept in ice for identification at the instruction of the police. On the evening of the 28th instant, a Hindoo woman, who lived in the same room of the deceased, at Bhore Bhat Lane, informed her neighbours on hearing the beating of the *batakie*, that the deceased Ragoonath had been absent from home since Sunday, the 25th instant. She thereupon was taken to the morgue, where she identified the body. Acting on her information, the police traced the mother of the deceased named Cassee, who lives at Pimpalwady. From the inquiries of the detective and divisional police, it transpired that Ragoonath had returned to Bombay on Sunday afternoon, the 25th inst. Shortly after his arrival on that day a Mahomedan, named Mahomed Hoosein, went to the house of Ragoonath and informed him that his brother Kassim *alias* Pangia wished to see him that evening, and would meet him at the Null Bazaar. About 6-30 or 7 p.m. that night the deceased left his house, wearing a black velvet embroidered cap and dressed in a jacket, dhotur, and upurni, to meet Mahomed Hoosein's brother at the desired spot. The Mahomedans, being old friends of his, the deceased took about a dozen mangoes with him, with which he intended to treat them. Mahomed Hoosein was accompanied by his half-brother Kassim, *alias* Pangia, to Bombay, on the day when the deceased returned to Bombay. Whilst waiting for the arrival of Ragoonath at the Null Bazaar, the woman Ansa, mistress of Hoosein, was also there. After the deceased had met the three accused he went with them to several liquor-shops in Khetwady and Goolpita, where they partook freely of intoxicating drink. From there it appears he was enticed away to the Flats by the woman Ansa, and there murdered.

Several disputes appear to have occurred between the uncle of the deceased, named Pandoo, and his nephew Ragoonath, over a plot of land in Oorun. Although the punchayat of the caste had declared in favour of the deceased as being heir to the property, yet Pandoo would not yield to his claim. When Ragoonath threatened him with civil proceedings, which were to be adopted yesterday, the 2nd of June, Pandu appears to have remarked that he could do so if he lived to that time. Acting on this information, which had been gained from the neighbours of the deceased, the police accordingly proceeded to Oorun on Friday to make enquiries. While there, they were told that the accused Pangia, who occupied a hut in the compound of Pandoo, accused No. 4, had suddenly disappeared. Ascertaining that he had gone to Bombay on hearing the police were on his track, some policemen immediately returned in company with the village patel, arriving at Bombay on Saturday morning, at 3 o'clock. Under information that Pangia lived with his brother Hoosein, a butterman in Chimna Butcher Street, the police proceeded to his residence and obtained access under the assumed name of one of his friends. Hoosein and his mistress Ansa, who were taken into custody, made a clean breast of the whole affair, Hoosein alleging that he had received as his share the sum of Rs. 25, the evening before, from his half-brother Pangia, for committing the deed. Out of this amount he purchased four silver bangles for Rs. 8-8, and had redeemed several articles of wearing apparel from various Marwarees. He handed over to the police Rs. 12-8, which he then had. Proceeding to the Carnac Bunder Pangia was captured by the police just as he was about to take a boat for Oorun. A sum of Rs. 24 was found in his possession when confronted with his brother Hoosein and Ansa, who were then in custody at the police station, he divulged the measures that had been adopted towards the murder of the deceased. Hoosein and Ansa took the police to a Marwarree's shop, where they had pawned the cap of the deceased for four annas. On searching their house, the upurni of the deceased was also come upon, and was recognised by the friends of Ragoonath. Several pieces of coir rope, similar to those that had been found round the neck of the deceased, were also discovered in the residence of Hoosein. On pursuing further investigation it was discovered that Pangia, who is a native of Oorun, had been paid a sum of Rs. 50 by the uncle, Pandoo, for the commission of the crime. This amount had been obtained from a man named Gopinath Pandoorang, with whom an ornament had been pledged to procure the desired sum. The uncle Pandoo, was in consequence taken into custody, and charged with the rest before the Magistrate. On the application of the police the case was remanded till the 10th instant, pending further enquiries.

Indian Engineering is glad to hear that Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., has at last received the bonus of Rs. 5,000 granted by the G. I. P. Railway Directors some two years ago in appreciation of the services rendered by him in having successfully designed and supervised the construction of the new Victoria Terminal Buildings, Bombay. It may be remembered the Government of India declined to sanction the amount at that time. Mr. Stevens then memorialized that Government, but they again having refused, he appealed to the Secretary of State, complaining of the harsh treatment he had received at the hands of the Government of India, and we are glad to state that this had the desired effect. But all the "grace" which the G. I. P. R. Directors originally intended should accompany the award, has gone through Mr. Stevens having to fight and squeeze it out of the Government of India.

COMMERCIAL NOTES.

[*From the Home Papers.*]

A PRESTON correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that another cotton corner is being created Lancashire. Large quantities of American cotton have already been cornered, and there is a marked rise in quotations, which, it is expected, will still further advance. Profiting by last year's experience, many of the larger firms have covered for supplies at comparatively easy rates down to the end of the present season. This renders the position of the trade generally more difficult. The chief operator is said to be the same individual who manipulated the market last year, and he is understood to be receiving active support from some Liverpool brokers.

The *Lancashire Evening Post* says on the same subject: We are told on the best authority that one well-known Liverpool cotton speculator has had to find enormous sums within the last ten days for his cotton purchases, and he is, we hear, receiving support from certain of the Liverpool brokers. The ring has been at work since last autumn, and has taken up very heavily of late. There is no doubt they have contributed to the rise in quotations, and that American staples will yet reach a higher figure. There is a great difficulty in the way of securing such a movement among the cotton spinners and manufacturers as will break up the corner, for many of the employers and limited companies are well covered with cotton at the prices of last November. Some of these, however, have expressed a willingness to surrender any advantage they may have in the market to checkmate the speculators. The matter, it is pointed out to us, is in the hands of the operatives. If they will agree to suspend work for a fixed time throughout the country, all millowners would be treated alike, and the corner would be dished. It is well known that the syndicate intends to unload much earlier than in the operation of last year.

The "zone" passenger traffic system, it is reported, continues to give brilliant results on the Hungarian State railways. Thanks to its operation, one-third of the deficiency due to the diminished carriage of cereals during last year was made good by the receipts from passengers, and the total earnings last year amounted to 19,754,760fl., showing an increase of 3,746,280fl. over the estimates, and exceeding the aggregate earnings in 1888 by 387,219fl. The working expenses absorbed 54·47 per cent. of the receipts only, instead of 59·51 per cent. as estimated in the Budget. The summary returns for the period from Aug. 1st last year to April 20 this year show an increase of 5,399,857 in the number of passengers, 83,625 in the number of passengers' packages carried, and 1,212,571fl. in the passenger receipts.

Much satisfaction has been given in German commercial circles by a memorial which has been sent from the Mannheim Chambers of Commerce to the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, urging the establishment of German Chamber, of Commerce abroad. The proposal is being very eagerly supported by other centres of trade, and it is stated that the Imperial Government is very seriously considering the matter. In view of the prospect that the scheme will be officially taken in hand, the Mannheim Chamber has now approached the German Foreign Office with a recommendation that the proposed Chambers should, in the first instance, be established in the following places :—Rotterdam, Antwerp, Milan, Pesth, Zurich, Paris, London, Odessa, Riga, and, in any case, Salonica and New York.

The very slight interest excited in this country by the progress of the new Tariff Bill now before the United States House of Representatives is remarkable, though quite intelligible. The avowed object of the bill is to stop altogether, or as nearly as possible, the import of manufactures from abroad. The party of extreme Protection was placed by the last Presidential election in a commanding position, and it has a double reason for wishing now to carry out its policy to the utmost. In the first place, it is pledged to "revise" the tariff, with a view to correcting "inequalities" and reducing the revenue from import duties. The latter object cannot be attained by any reductions in the *rates* of duty, because that would result in larger imports and increased revenue. It has therefore taken the bold—it may even be said the reckless—course of aiming at a tariff which will be as nearly as possible prohibitive. The latest telegrams show that the Protectionists in the House are steadily voting out all amendments to the bill tending to lessen the proposed new duties. The only persons pecuniarily interested in opposing this high-handed policy—apart from American consumers—are the small body of merchants engaged in importing such goods as can still pass into the States in spite of the existing heavy rates of duty and the European manufacturers who produce these goods. Those who, as Free-traders, have only a the

course of an interesting paper on the subject of "The Karun River and the Commercial Geography of South West Persia," expressed the opinion that the opening up of the Karun trade route, the prospects of mercantile return in the shape of traffic, customs, and tolls, ought to result in a fourfold development, each pregnant with future wealth. It rested with British enterprise to make worthy use of an opportunity which we owed to the successful efforts of British diplomacy and to the friendly disposition of an allied Sovereign.

The coal-fields of Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Germany, and Bohemia are estimated to cover an area of 60,000 square miles; those of Austria, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and Greece 30,000 to 40,000 square miles; those of Russia are unexplored, but she has already surveyed 2,200 square miles. In 1888, the collieries of Kursk-Kharkow, the Sea of Azov, and Donetz produced 1,500,000 tons of coal, and in 1889 the output had risen to about 2,250,000 tons. Japan is also well supplied with coal-fields in process of development.

The guinea, the half-guinea, and the seven-shilling piece have, the *City Press* says, never been called in, and consequently, if struck after 1816—the year of the Coinage Act—they are still legal tenders.

In their 12th report the directors of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company (Limited) state that the net earnings for the half-year ended December 31 amounted to Rs. 3,43,166, equivalent at the exchange of 1s. 5½d. to £25,022, which, with sundry receipts and the balance brought forward, gives a total of £28,721. They recommend a dividend of £1 6s. 8d. for the half-year, free of Indian, but subject to English income-tax, £351 being carried forward.

The directors of the Bengal Central Railway state that the accounts for the half-year ended the 31st of December show that the balance of net earnings available for dividend is 6s. 8d., making, with the guaranteed interest, a dividend for the half-year of £2 1s. 8d. per cent., subject to income-tax.

ENGLAND AND THE VATICAN.

Among the papers just presented to Parliament is one containing the correspondence respecting General Sir Lintorn Simmon's special mission to the Vatican relative to religious questions in the Island of Malta. His Excellency was appointed her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Pope in October last, and in the following month was admitted to an audience with His Holiness, from a summary of whose speech it appears that he expressed the great importance which he attached to the maintenance of friendly relations with the Government of England, dwelling upon the reciprocal advantages which should be expected from these relations with respect to the affairs which refer to the Catholic subjects of Her Majesty the Queen.

The negotiations were conducted with Cardinal Rampolla, the Pope's Secretary of State. A despatch from Sir Lintorn Simmons, dated March 26, states the general conclusions arrived at:—

"(1) As to what concerns the manner of providing for the Episcopal Sees of Malta and of Gozo, His Holiness, although he cannot consent that the right of nominating whom he chooses and his liberty of action relative to the said sees should be curtailed, is, nevertheless, disposed to treat her Majesty's Government with all that regard and consideration which are compatible with the integrity of that right and of that liberty. Wherefore, every time that the British Government may be pleased to announce to His Holiness, officially, that a vacancy in the said sees has taken place, or is probable, the Holy Father will willingly receive these official announcements, provided that he reserves to himself, notwithstanding any communication which may have been received, full liberty to take the initiative in the arrangements he may consider necessary and opportune to the occasion. As to the rest, before proceeding to the official nomination of the titulars of the said sees, the Secretary of State of his Holiness will not omit, in future, to give previous notice of the same to the English Government, according to established practice. Such practice will also be extended to the nomination of apostolic administrators and coadjutors with future succession; and inasmuch as the Holy Father in providing, as is his duty, for the greater welfare of the souls of the Island of Malta, his rights and his liberty being secured, has nothing more greatly at heart than that his action should also be acceptable to her Majesty's Government, he will not be averse to assure himself thereof beforehand, not, however, by means of written and official correspondence, but by simple verbal communications of a strictly private and confidential character, whenever the Government itself shall furnish him with the means and the occasion. With regard to the above, the undersigned is authorised to declare that her Majesty's Government has no desire that the rights of the Pope and his liberty of action in respect of nominations to vacant sees of Malta and of Gozo should be curtailed in the least degree. Her Majesty's Government, however, being desirous that a full understanding should be established, and that no cause of difference should be allowed to arise which shall place, even partially, the influence of the two Powers in antagonism to each other in the minds of the people, accepts with satisfaction the declaration of your Eminence; that is to say, that before proceeding to any proposed nomination to either of the said sees, the Secretary of State to His Holiness will not omit to give sufficient notice thereof according to established practice; and that the Holy Father, while providing for the greater welfare of the souls of the Island of Malta, his rights and his liberty being secured, having nothing more at heart in such nominations than to meet with the concurrence of her Majesty's Government, will assure himself thereof beforehand by verbal communications of a strictly confidential and private character, whenever the said Government shall furnish him with the means and the occasion. Her Majesty's Government observes also with much gratification that the Holy Father has himself extended this declaration to the nomination of Apostolic administrators and coadjutors with future succession.

"(2.) With regard to the request of the undersigned that the persons to be promoted to the episcopate should be of Maltese nationality, her Majesty's Government, while acknowledging the right of the Holy Father to nominate to such episcopate others than those of Maltese nationality, accepts with satisfaction the assurance that the Holy See will never appoint as pastor of either of the dioceses of Malta or Gozo an ecclesiastic who is not acceptable to the people confided to his charge.

"(3.) The undersigned is authorised to state that her Majesty's Government has no desire that any communication regarding spiritual and ecclesiastical affairs between the bishop, clergy, and the people of Malta on the one hand and the Holy See on the other, should depend in the least on the consent of the said Government, but shall be entirely free, and is gratified that the Holy Father receives this declaration with full satisfaction as being in complete harmony with the political system which does so much honour to her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Government receives with satisfaction the assurance that the Holy See will communicate to her Majesty's Government Pontifical documents of public interest destined for publicity, in the strictly confidential and friendly form of which mention has been made before.

(Signed) "J. L. A. Simmons."

On April 7 Sir Lintorn Simmons had a farewell audience of the Pope, on which occasion His Holiness said that negotiations conducted in this way between the Holy See and her Majesty's Government would be beneficial as regards the people of Malta; but might also be usefully extended to other parts of the empire, where Catholic interests were of great importance. He expressed himself highly satisfied, and in a very complimentary manner as to the way in which the duties of the mission had been conducted, and added that there were several matters which are of considerable interest to the people of Malta, and which it was very desirable should be discussed with her Majesty's Government. Lord Salisbury promptly conveyed to the Envoy the approval of the Government of his action.

There is a stiffish bit of rising ground leading from Snowdon to the main road at Simla, says the Lahore paper, and up this, on leaving the Viceregal "at-home" the other day, it was necessary for her ponies to draw the carriage Lady Lansdowne usually drives. There was a good deal of struggling and confusion among the mixed crowd of ponies and jinrichshaws at the spot; and this, added to the noise of the thunder and an occasional flash of lightning, made one of the ponies restive and unwilling to move. The carriage began to back towards the khud. Lady Lansdowne therefore alighted to give Captain Harbord, who was driving, a freer hand, and renewed efforts were made to get the ponies to go forward. This was at last done after a good deal of plunging, and the crowd, which had been rather anxiously looking on, dispersed. As they did so, the storm burst with great fury. The thunder rattled, the lightning played among the thick clouds that obscured the valleys, and the rain descended in torrents. Fortunate and dry were those who had brought waterproofs; the others had to take their drenching as philosophically as they could.

THE WELCOME TO MR. STANLEY.

On Tuesday evening (May 13) a reception was given by the Corporation of London at Guildhall in honour of Mr. Stanley and his officers on their return from Africa. Advantage was taken of the opportunity to present Mr. Stanley with a casket to contain the emblazoned resolution passed by the Common Council before the explorer's departure for Africa offering him the honorary freedom of the City. The hall was brilliantly lit and decorated, and as half the number of guests were ladies, and many of the gentlemen wore uniforms or Court dress, the scene presented was exceptionally bright and animated. A dais, draped with crimson cloth and edged with flowers, had been erected on the south side of the hall, opposite the Wellington monument. Mr. Stanley and the European officers of his expedition were received by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress. In the course of his subsequent address Mr. Stanley said:—

Both you, ladies and gentlemen, and I, in January, 1887, entertained exaggerated ideas of the danger Emin Pasha was in. Though there were dangers from without, as the event proved, the principal danger to the governor was from within. He had very cunning people to deal with, practised in dissimulation and perfidy, and having found the Pasha's weak points they were either in a dangerous state of revolt, or they were affectedly submissive as they thought best would enable them to gain what they wished. It is a very complicated affair, and in an address of this kind I do not think I could give you a rational narrative within the time permitted to a speech. You will see it all in my book, and you will then admit, I feel sure, that in my letters I was most mild when I attributed our long silence and detention in Africa, the deaths of the Major and poor Mr. Jameson, and many a score of gallant blacks, to the Pasha's vacillation. (Cheers.) The true fact about Emin cannot be digested by newspapers, but everybody outside of the Press worth knowing is perfectly cognisant of the truth. I was rather surprised, however, that Emin would act so as to compell everybody to reflect upon what had been hinted at by us. At the same time, I fail to see because he is a German and he has seen fit to go back to perform service for Germany that he has done anything unnatural or deserving of censure. Now, I honestly tell you that I wish him more success than he had in Equatoria, and every success within the limits of the German sphere of influence. The more success he will obtain in the German sphere the better will be the reaction in the British East Africa. Every piece of good fortune that the Pasha will have will redound beneficially to England. Only down right indifference of the Germans would be fatal to English enterprise, because, as you know, the English people are never able to show their qualities until they are stimulated by competition and goaded to activity by rivalry. Like growling camels, they require sharp spurs to action, otherwise they would chew the cud for ever. I remember in 1878, in 1882, and in 1884 the scores of lectures I delivered endeavouring to rouse sympathy in England for Africa. If they were not read or listened to here, the Continent listened to them and acted. You might have had the Congo, which by this would have paid you 100 per cent., but you shrugged your shoulders and called me a dreamer. The Belgians took it, and now it is Belgium that is making 100 per cent. The English might have had East Africa, but their journalists see as through an opaque glass, and the Germans absorbed the lion's share, and the latter cannot fail to win in the long run. The Germans have immense odds in their favour. They have a vigorous, wide-awake monarch. Wissmann never heard of such things as Quakerism, peace societies, protection combinations, anti-enterprise companies, and namby-pamby journalism—the elogs of every honest endeavour in this country. It would be impossible for men like Raleigh and Drake to live in this country now-a-days, but in Germany there is ample room for them. In the presence of a German admiral or general one feels that there are men in this world who dare do their duty and maintain in the face of all men that they mean to do it. The other day a member called the attention of the House of Commons to the alleged fact that the Imperial British East Africa Company were employing slave labour and realising profit out of the goods borne by slaves to the coast. He was quite ready to charge some of the noblest and most public-spirited of his countrymen with reaping profit from the misery of slaves. He may know more of this case than I do, but I understand that these same gentlemen had contributed £12,000 to the release of 3,000 slaves. (Loud cheers.) Have the Quakers of England contributed 12,000 pence to rescuing their dark relatives from slavery? No; but if you and I proceeded to their mansions in the north of England I could show you visible and substantial proofs that the purchases they annually make of ivory-handled table knives and forks, tooth, clothes, and hair brushes, ivory paper-cutters, ivory-backed hand mirrors, penholders, billiard balls, and such trifles, have contributed more than anything else to enrich the Arabs, who have obtained the raw ivory by murder of countless thousands and devastation of the most fertile regions on the face of the globe. Let those who are eternally inveighing against the spirit of enterprise accept this whole truth from me—the beam against the mote. If our late expedition into darkest Africa will do no other good, it will serve to show that the luxurious in this country contribute more than anybody else to the perpetuation of a greater evil than even the slave trade was in its palmiest days. There is a body of men in this country who with an unrighteous self-exaltation are continually thrusting themselves forward to demand popular applause by arraying themselves against all legitimate enterprise abroad. But I ask you if it was not by enterprise that this England emerged from barbarism, and whether it is not true that the hour the spirit of enterprise in this country is extinguished the hour of decadence begins. Sirs, about 500 English travellers and missionaries have left their bones in the last of the continents. Among them are the names of Mungo Park, Clapperton, Lucas, Gordon, Comber, Hannington, Parker, Livingstone, and Mackay. Athwart Equatorial Africa there are twenty-one mission stations and about fifty English missionaries at work, painfully plodding on in their frequently thankless task of impregnating the dull minds of Africans sodden with barbarism with the light of religious ideas. At last the capitalists of this country, stimulated into active sympathy with the prevailing feeling that the time has come and the hour has struck for civilisation to enter Africa, have begun to advance in three separate columns to attack the dark interior. Their purpose is to create roads into the fastnesses of cruelty and ignorance, to extinguish the devastating slave trade, to arrest the Arab kidnapper and man-destroyer by making his trade an impossibility and his profession wholly unnecessary, and substitute railways for slave caravans, and lawful barter in lieu of robbery; to carry the merchant and the missionary securely and safely into the heart of the wasted regions, to redeem those still surviving from all fear of death and woe. I say, then, that he who rises to lift a voice against this goodly purpose of redemption and civilisation should be rebuked by every man in whose soul the divine feeling of Christian charity is not quite dead. (Cheers.) I say to Rhodes, of South Africa, Stevenson, in Nyassaland, Mackinnon, of East Africa, remember the blessing of Livingstone, and in the name of God and the Christian nations steer right onward. Gentlemen, you who invited me here, believing that my young companions and I were animated by such ideas, and remembering that you endowed me with the honour of honorary citizenship for past services, will no doubt sympathise with me and join with me in wishing your fellow-conntrymen the fullest success in their various enterprises. (Hear, hear.) This great metropolis will, I am certain, be true to its traditions, and will not be the last to welcome every noble and right effort to extend the blessings which accompany lawful commerce. While your Teuton cousins and Belgian neighbours are pressing forward with energy into the rich interior of the African continent, you can have no excuse for standing idle with folded hands, speculating as to whether they will succeed or not in this glorious battle with darkness and evil. (Cheers.) The perfect man is the civilised man. Where he breathes goodwill and peace are possible; where he is not are the fires of hell. All that is best and brightest on this earth is due to him; where he has not been is chaos. (Applause.)

Captain Stairs, Mr. Mounteney Jephson, Dr. Parke, Captain Nelson, and Mr. Bonny each spoke a few words thanking the Corporation for the reception accorded to them. All pointedly referred to the feelings of affection which the conduct of their leader had inspired. On the motion of Mr. Deputy Hulse, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor, and the company then adjourned to the adjacent rooms, where entertainments of various kinds were provided.

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MR. GOSCHEN AND INDIAN REFORMERS.

Mr. Goschen addressed a meeting at Northampton on Wednesday evening, 14th ult. In the course of his remarks, he said:—

"I ask you what confidence you would place in our opponents being able successfully to govern that great dependency? Those who are so keen for a Parliament on College Green will not be satisfied till they have a Parliament in Calcutta. (Laughter.) They see no hope except in proceeding, irrespectively of conditions, irrespectively of the peculiar circumstances of every country and of every race, upon the most modern form of political institutions; and so they would apply to that great Empire, India—unfit for many of the modern developments of constitutionalism, yet content to be governed by gradual progressive institutions—they would sow in that great Empire the seeds of discontent, and kindle there a similar fire to that which they seem to wish to kindle in Scotland, in Wales, in Ireland, wherever they can get institutions on fire, in order to have a level ground to place a new Parliamentary House of their own. Agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints. Some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish-American League. I do not say they are the men who are actually in alliance with the Parnellite party—even upon that we can all form our own conclusions—but what I wish to point out is that in the two great forces at work in India and in Ireland you have antagonism to authority as the principle of one class, and effusive sentimentality as the principle of the other, which believes all ends possible provided that you appeal to the heart, that you disregard history, that you disregard contemporary events, and seek only from within the inspiration of your convictions or of your own hopes. (Cheers.) I do not call that statesmanship."

To the above, the Secretary of the British Committee of the Congress replied as follows in the *Times*:—

Sir,—Mr. Goschen, in his speech at Northampton last night, when referring to Indian reform, said: "Some agitators in India put themselves into communication with officers of the Irish-American League." So far as my Committee are aware there is, at least as regards the members of the Indian National Congress, not a single word of truth in the statement. I am desired to ask Mr. Goschen, through the same medium as that in which the statement appeared, namely, your columns, his authority for his statement and the names of the agitators he refers to. The Congress movement for reform is thoroughly loyal and wholly constitutional. In saying what he has said Mr. Goschen is bound either to substantiate his statement, or to withdraw it with such apology as he may think is due to subjects of the Queen who in loyalty and constitutionalism, do not yield even to him.

There is a substratum of truth in what Mr. Goschen said, but it affects not the agitators for reform in India, but the agitators against reform. The only Indian we have ever heard of who has been in communication with Irish agitators in America is Mr. Amrita Lal Roy, editor of *Hope* newspaper, Calcutta, who has quoted by your Calcutta correspondent in his letter of Sunday last as being strenuously opposed to the movement which Mr. Goschen, knowing nothing of the people and very little of the cause he assailed, so unjustly stigmatised last night. This opponent of Indian reform, when in America, a few years ago, was in communication with the Fenians, and wrote a letter to a Hindu gentleman, now in England, in which he mentioned this fact. He is the only Indian, to our knowledge, who has been in communication with the Irish-Americans, and, as I have said, he is a most determined opponent of the Congress, your Calcutta correspondent being my authority for so describing him.

Again, Mr. Goschen said: "Agitators in India find the columns of Irish newspapers particularly open to receive their complaints." We do not know of a single Congress agitator in India who has written a single line to any Irish newspaper. Probably, Mr. Goschen, with his customary mental shortsightedness, has confused the correspondence which has taken place in Irish Nationalist newspapers recently about the uncovenanted service grievance (a grievance he and his colleagues have recognized by granting the agitators a special Committee of the House of Commons), with those who are working for Indian Councils reform. In such a case the patronisers of the Irish papers are his own countrymen, nine out of ten of whom are his political supporters.

Mr. Goschen speaks strongly against the Indian movement and declares it is the work of a political party. Mr. Goschen and his friends are making it such. At the present time meetings are being held in various parts of the United Kingdom to instruct the English people on Indian matters, and to create a sentiment in favour of Indian reform on a non-party basis. Liberals—Home Rule and Unionists—attend and take part in such meetings. In London and Provinces a few Conservatives only have, so far as we know, been willing even to attend meetings to hear what the delegates from the Indian National Congress—fellow-subjects of theirs—have to say. Should the Indian reform question become a Party subject the fault will not lie either with the Indian reformers themselves or with their English allies. The reforms asked for are only just a little ahead of what the last Viceroy and the present Viceroy have recommended to the Secretary of State. Lord Cross, however, prefers to ignore such counsels.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully,—Wm. Digby, Secretary.

May 15, 1890.

THE MILITARY JUBILEE GIFT.

The memorial subscribed for by the officers of the British military forces as a gift to the Queen in commemoration of her jubilee was presented at Buckingham Palace, at three o'clock on Saturday, May 10th, by the Duke of Cambridge, attended by the presentation committee and a deputation representing the whole of the forces. The memorial is the work of Mr. Alfred Gilbert, R. A., and has occupied him for nearly three years. It is in the form of a large centrepiece worked in hammered silver gilt. The idea is to represent the power and greatness of the Empire over which the Queen reigns. In a sea of coloured marble, mounted on an ebony base, float two tritons, young and pretty, and supporting by their heads and tails the main body of the work. This body extends some thirty-six inches in the form of fantastic shells, and terminates in dragon heads. On the front centre of the body stands a figure of St. George bearing in his left hand the head of the slain dragon. On the rear centre edge stands a figure of Britannia, on whose head is the legend "Sol mea testis." A stem rises out of the main receptacle, and bears a large globe of pure crystal. On the top of this globe rests a double-tailed mermaid, the wings and tails of which are inlaid with mother-of pearl. The wings and the tails support a large shell or second receptacle, and on the front knob of this shell rises the summit, which makes the piece of work in all about forty inches in height. The head figure is the Goddess of Peace balancing on a small globe of lapis lazuli, and holding in one arm a sheaf of palms and in the other hand a flambeau. On the four sides of the base are plates inscribed "Victoria, Queen, Empress," "1837," "1887," and "The Officers of her Combined Military Forces." The materials of the work have been gathered from all quarters of the globe, and the result is a masterpiece of metal work. But really it suggests in no way, apart from the inscription, its military origin, unless (as a well-known military critic puts it) we are to suppose the tritons are intended to represent "horse marines." The Duke of Cambridge introduced the deputation, and informed the Queen that the present was subscribed for by all ranks of the army. The Queen returned thanks for the gift, and said she was gratified at the army's loyalty in presenting it. There were present—Lieut.-Gen. D. Anderson (president of the committee) Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peter Lumsden, G.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald Gipps, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evelyn Wood, K.C.B., V.C., Lieut.-Gen. Tupper, Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., V.C., Col. Lord Methuen, A.D.C., and Major E. A. Grove, Royal West Kent Regiment (honorary secretary), and Mr. Alfred Gilbert. The Queen paid particular attention to the work of art, and the artist was introduced by the Duke of Cambridge. The ceremony was of short duration, and was strictly private. General du Plat and Major Edwards were in attendance upon the Queen. Shortly before six her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and her children left Buckingham Palace for Windsor. The usual route to Paddington could not be followed because of the Morley House procession, but at one point the procession had to be broken to allow her Majesty to pass through. The Queen, who was in an open carriage, was heartily cheered by the processionists. The party reached the Castle shortly after seven o'clock. On Sunday the Royal Family attended Divine service in the private chapel, and the Bishop of Manchester preached.

Prince Albert Victor, on the 13th inst., arrived in York to resume his military duties with the 10th Hussars, who are stationed at Fulford Barracks. Shortly after His Royal Highness's arrival he was presented at the Mansion House with an address of welcome by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city. In replying he expressed the pleasure it gave him to return to the city. He had had an interesting and instructive tour in India, which every Englishman who had the welfare of his country at heart should visit.

THE STATUE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

On Monday afternoon, May 12th, her Majesty unveiled the bronze equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, which has been presented to her Majesty as a Jubilee offering by the women of the Empire. The site chosen by the Queen in Windsor Great Park for this memorial is Smith's Lawn, near Virginia Water. Some 300 ladies, members of the Women's Jubilee Committee, and their friends, were present at the ceremony. The Queen was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal house, and by the King of the Belgians. The Royal procession consisted of eight open landaus, five, including the Queen's, being each drawn by four greys, and the others by the same number of bay horses, the postilions and outriders wearing scarlet and gold liveries. Escorted by a field officer's escort of the Royal Horse Guards, under Captain Lord Kilmarnock, the carriages proceeded from the Castle down the Long Walk and through the park, to the site, where her Majesty's approach was heralded by the raising of the Royal Standard, the cheers of the spectators, and a Royal salute of twenty-one guns. Upon the arrival of the Queen with the King of the Belgians (who arrived in London on Sunday) the troops (made up of detachments from the corps formerly commanded by Prince Albert) presented arms, and the band of the Grenadier Guards, under Lieut. Dan Godfrey played "God save the Queen" and "La Brabanconne." When their Majesties had inspected the troops, the Royal procession turned from the road in the direction of the pavilion erected on the grass on the north side of the monument. The Queen, who wore a black silk dress and bonnet with white feathers, was at once conducted to the dais in front of the statue. The Duke of Westminster, addressing the Queen, said that as one of the trustees of the Jubilee Fund he was deputed to ask her Majesty graciously to accept this statue of the great and illustrious Prince, an offering from the daughters of her Empire on the occasion of the Jubilee. They thanked her Majesty for the gift of £70,000, the greater part of the Women's Jubilee Offering, devoted to the promotion and provision of improved means for nursing the sick poor. The Queen gave a gracious reply to the address, and then, pulling the cord, unveiled the memorial, while the artillery fired a salute, the troops presented arms, and the Guards' band played the "Coburg March." The ladies of the Committee and some of the other contributors were next presented to the Queen. The Prince of Wales and several members of the Royal Family subsequently inspected the statue, which has been modelled by Sir Edgar Boehm, the Queen's sculptor in Ordinary. It was cast at the Thames Ditton Foundry, whence it was conveyed to the park and mounted upon the Aberdeen granite pedestal, the stone of which weighs nearly twenty tons, and conceals from view the foundation-stone laid by the Queen during her Jubilee in 1887. The likeness is considered excellent. The west panel on the pedestal bears the following inscription:—"Albert, Prince Consort. Born August 26, 1819; died December 14, 1861. This statue was presented to Victoria, Queen and Empress, as a token of love and loyalty from the Daughters of her Empire in remembrance of her Jubilee, June 21, 1887, and was unveiled on May 12, 1890." Welsh, Gaelic, and Sanscrit versions will be cut on the other panels. The memorial is altogether 33ft. high. The Queen and the King of the Belgians, on quitting the pavilion, drove to the roadside and saw the troops march past, the military display terminating about half-past five o'clock, with an advance in review order, and the presenting of arms by the soldiers. Lady Burdett-Coutts, who was the president of the Westminster committee formed in connection with the Women's Jubilee Offering to the Queen, was unavoidably prevented from being present at the ceremony. Her ladyship, however, sent two large vans full of the poorest subscribers to the Women's Jubilee Offering from the borough of Westminster, to witness the interesting ceremony, the women being chosen by the parish clergy, and a fair proportion of places being given to the Nonconformists and Roman Catholics.

THE PANITZA PLOT.

The trial of Major Panitza and fourteen accomplices for a plot against the lives of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and some of his Highness's Ministers was fixed to begin on the 15th ult. at Sofia. The indictment fills fifty-four folio pages of writing, and sets forth that fourteen out of the fifteen accused persons have made full confessions, and have, moreover, given conclusive evidence against one another. The most serious feature in the indictment (says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times*) for it is one of international importance—is that M. Hitrovo, the Russian Minister at Bucharest, and some officials of his Legation are directly accused of having abetted Panitza's plot, well knowing its object. M. Ivan Zinovieff, chief of the Asiatic Department in the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, is also accused of having, along with personages situated in higher positions than himself, encouraged the conspirators and aided them with money.

The indictment gives details of the plan by which Prince Ferdinand was to be dethroned. The following are the most interesting points:—According to Panitza's own confession he was acquainted by Captain Kalobkoff, an officer in the Russian service, with the conditions under which Russia was prepared to carry out a coup d'etat in Bulgaria. A number of letters and telegrams prove that the plot was planned to overthrow the present Government and to deprive Prince Ferdinand of the throne. The army was to be prepared by the leaders of the plot and Major Panitza's own people. Russia, it is said, promised to send General Domontovitch, and it was decided that the guard of honour which would receive the Prince on his return from abroad should consist exclusively of men from the army who had sworn to support the plot. When the Prince arrived at the railway station he and all his Ministers were to be taken prisoners by the guard of honour and confined in some out-of-the-way spot. The plan failed in consequence of the Prince's arriving, quite unexpectedly, a day earlier than was anticipated. It was then planned that the guards of the palace should on a certain day be chosen from disaffected troops. Panitza, as commander of the city, was to call together by decree all the reserve officers, and the Prince, his Ministers, and suite, and the commanders of regiments were all to be arrested at the same time. The conspirators hoped to avoid bloodshed, but were instructed to kill if they met with resistance. A meeting of the chiefs of all parties was subsequently to be held, and a coalition Ministry formed. Any man elected Minister who did not accept the office was to be shot unless he changed his mind within twenty-four hours. In the meantime General Domontovitch would have arrived from St. Petersburg to support the new Government, which would have called together a national assembly to elect a new Prince.

In consequence of the disclosures contained in the indictment, the Austro-Hungarian papers are making use of strong language against Russia. The *Pester Lloyd* goes so far as to say that "The gentleman who occupies the Russian throne is personally responsible for Russian officials and agents having been accessories to the foulest, most cowardly, and most malicious conspiracy to murder a Sovereign and his Ministers."

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

A large and brilliant *soiree* assembled on the evening of May 8, held by the National Indian Association at the rooms in Chandos Street. The room was appropriately decorated with specimens of Indian art, lent for the occasion by Messrs. Bhamgara. The stamped cloth depicting the history of Rama and Krisna attracted much attention and the salvers and goblets in burnished copper were greatly admired. A beautiful stantette of the Queen-Empress, the model of the admirable one at Singapore, was exhibited by the sculptor, Mr. E. D. Gerlowski. The bust, lately unveiled by Lady Reay at the Victoria Technical Museum, Bombay, in the presence of H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor, was the work of the same distinguished artist. Among those present were:—Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall, Sir Richard and Lady Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Sheppard, Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehanghir, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Branchetti, Mrs Keatinge, Mrs. Rafi Uddin Ahmid, Lady Wilson, Dr Thornton, C. S. I., Mrs. D. P. Cama, General and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. H. B. Grigg, Mrs. Roda Mull Quanagoe, Miss. Clive Bayley, Mr. B. M. Malabari, Mrs. Woodrow. Sir William Wedderburn, Rukhmabai, the Misses. Davenport Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Ashburner, Mrs. Scharlieb, M. D., Dr. Charlotte Ellaby, Mrs. Dasai, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hawksley. Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wood, Mrs. and Miss Caine, Dr. Waters, Mr. Ba Oung, Mr. Gerlowski, Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Scriven, Dr. Balfour Murray, General and Mrs. Maclagan, Mr. Ali Hassain, Khan, Mr. M. Shafi, Colonel and Mrs. Battiscombe, Sir William and Lady Moore, Rev. Dr. Lund, Dr. Kapadia, Mr. Pires, and many other Indian students and others interested in the welfare of India. The *soiree* was a most successful one, and afforded the opportunity for much friendly intercourse among the representatives of the various races present.

Lady Stanley of Preston sails for Liverpool on the 21st ult. for Quebec, in order to meet the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are going to remain a few weeks in Canada. Lady Stanley went down to Windsor and dined with the Queen preparatory to her departure.

DRESS AT THE DRAWING-ROOM.

There has been more than the usual amount of excitement in the costumiers' establishment, since the date was announced for the drawing-room of May 10th. It was the Drawing-room of the season, and the powers of the clever lady-artists in dress have been taxed most severely. All the anxiety and all the hurry and bustle to get the gigantic orders executed in good time and in such a manner as to bring additional laurels to the establishments, have borne excellent fruit, and it is rumoured that there has never before been a drawing-room in which the dresses were so universally beautiful. Here are a few of the costumes worn this afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

Lady Emily Van de Weyer, of New-lodge, Windsor Forest, looked well in a corsage and train en *Princesse*, composed of a lovely fern pattern brocade in a rich shade of yellow shot with palest cream, skirt of armure, draped with Brussels lace, and bordered with an antique gold passementeri. Plumes and veil. Ornaments: Diamond.

Mrs. Spencer Beaumont, of Artillery Lodge, Brighton, wore a beautiful train and corsage of an exquisite Greek scroll brocade in palest shade of Rose du Barri, lined with Duchesse satin, and edged with tulle ruching and satin rouleau. The petticoat was of a rich pearl grey damasse, draperies of mousseline de chiffon, caught with bows and loops of ribbon. Plumes and veil. Ornaments and diamonds.

Miss Palmer, daughter of Mrs. Spencer Beaumont, looked exceedingly well in a presentation gown of white satin brocade with floral border, trimmed at intervals with bunches of silver wheatears and feathers. A very pretty effect was given by an embroidered silver zouave worn over the corsage. Petticoat of tulle threaded with silver, train edged with ruche to correspond. Plumes and veil.

Mrs. Edmund Routledge, of 40, Clanricarde-gardens, wore a magnificent court gown, train and corsage of a lovely pale green fern pattern brocade, lined with satin, edged with lace ruchings and satin rouleaux. Petticoat of heliotrope bengaline, veiled with a handsome embroidered lisse tablier, the fringe falling over a fluffy ruche of the two shades. Plumes and veil. Ornaments, diamonds.

Lady Aline Wentworth Beaumont, of Dilston, Corbridge-on-Tyne, on her marriage presentation, wore a corsage and train of a rich white brocaded poult de soie, trimmed with clusters of gueldor roses and caught back with ribbons, petticoat of white duchesse satin, entirely draped with old point lace. Ornaments, diamonds. Plumes and veil. These fine costumes were designed by Mdme. Oliver Holmes, of New Bond-street, and were very effective.

The petticoat of Miss Mackenzie's tasteful Court-dress was made of rich white Sicilienne, arranged with pretty puffings of mousseline de soie, caught by garlands of jonquils and foliage. The train, which fell from the left shoulder, was of white broche, lined was satin and trimmed with bunches of jonquils; the corsage was trimmed with bunches of the same flowers and draped with mousseline de soie.

Miss Williamson's was a simple but extremely pretty dress of rich white satin, draped with tulle and trimmed with two rows of gold passementerie.

Lady Meysey Thompson wore a handsome petticoat of white satin, trimmed with a lovely garniture of poppies tied with bows of rose-coloured velvet. The bodice corresponded, and the train was of white satin, lined with velvet to match the shade of poppies.

AMUSING SCENE IN GLASGOW PRESBYTERY.

At the meeting of Glasgow Presbytery on Wednesday, 7th ult., says the *Scotsman*, thirteen students presented themselves for Presbyterial examination and license, but only six of the thirteen had brought the necessary Synodical certificates. It was agreed, however, to proceed with the examination, on the understanding that the certificates would be forthcoming afterwards. The Rev. Mr. Donald, St. Vincent Street, looked upon the examination as a farce, and moved that they proceed to license the students.

Mr. Robert Thomson said it would be humbugging the public to license the young men without examining them.

Some discussion took place as to how the examination should proceed, and the Moderator (Dr. Maclean, St. Columba's), expressed his opinion that there was no use going on with it, as it was merely formal.

Mr. Thomson—The Moderator has no right to make such a remark. Jumping to his feet and confronting the students, Mr. Thomson said he was ready to examine the students, if nobody else would do so.

Dr. Marshall Lang, interrupting Mr. Thomson, said this was an entire loss of dignity. It could not but exercise an unhappy influence on their young friends to witness the state of chaos in which the Court was at present.

The Moderator then began to put questions, it being agreed that he should examine on the Shorter Catechism. Addressing the first student, he asked—"What is election?" (Laughter.)

A member—There is no such question in the Shorter Catechism. (Laughter.)

The student made no response.

Mr. Thomson said—Evidently they cannot answer it.

The Moderator—"What is justification?"

One of the students gave the answer.

"What is sanctification?" asked the Moderator of another student. The student went wrong in his answer, and several members said "Oh, oh."

Mr. Thomson—That shows the need of examination.

A student—Beg your pardon, Mr. Moderator, we were told there was no examination to-day, and we were not prepared for this.

Mr. Thomson—Well, you better go home and learn your questions. (Cries of "Order.")

The students did not finish the answer; another tried and also boggled.

Mr. Thomson—See that.

A member suggested that the ideas and not the exact words of the Catechism be accepted in answer.

Mr. Thomson—I hold that they are not educated if they cannot answer these questions that the Moderator is putting.

The Moderator—"What is the chief end of man?" ("Oh, oh," and laughter.)

Mr. Thomson—A little child kens that. (Cries of "Order.")

Another student was asked "What is baptism?" and was answering with indifferent success, when he was interrupted by

Mr. Thomson, who said—Oh, that's horrible.

The next student answered accurately.

Mr. Thomson—Correct.

The Moderator—"What is repentance unto life?"

A student attempted to answer.

Mr. Thomson—Tut, tut.

"What is effectual calling?" was asked at another student, who bungled a little.

Mr. Thomson—Tut, tut! Oh, oh! Shame to pass such a man.

When the student reached the passage, "convincing us of our sin and misery."

Mr. Thomson remarked—Yes; convincing you of your ignorance. (Laughter.)

The Moderator—That is all.

Mr. Thomson—I am going to put a few questions now.

Mr. Scott, Campsie, questioned whether any member of the Court had a right to put questions in that way.

The Moderator—I am perfectly satisfied, I put a question to each.

Mr. Thomson—I am much dissatisfied with what I have heard, and I am going to probe them a little further. I have a right to bring out that these young men are incapable of entering a pulpit. They do not know the cardinal doctrines of our Church. ("Oh, oh," and "Order.")

After a long discussion, Mr. Thomson vindicated his constitutional right to put questions, and, addressing the students, he said—The first young gentleman next the door, I will ask him this question—What is your proof of the incarnation of Christ? Or what do you understand by the incarnation of the Son of God?

The student—The Son of God took unto Himself a true body and a reasonable soul.

Mr. Thomson—He was the Son of God as well as the Son of——?

The student—Man.

Mr. Thomson—Yes, that is right.

Addressing another student, Mr Thomson said—Who was the author of the first five books of the Bible?

The student—Moses.

Mr. Thomson—Did he write by inspiration or invention?

The student—Inspiration.

Mr. Thomson—That's right. (Laughter

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

WITH the near approach of the county season it is inevitable that one should look around and see if any new men are coming to the front, and what may be the chances of the contest that will be waged during the next four months. With regard to the first point, it may be said at once that the prospect of the accession of first-rate men to any of the county elevens is by no means brilliant. In Lancashire the season will be opened by the same stock company as has done such splendid service in former years. Mr. Hornby again "leads," of course; and Barlow, Watson, Briggs, Albert Ward, Sugg, Pilling, and others, will take their accustomed places. Mr. Hornby is playing excellently well already; and with ordinary good fortune, a team which contains so many good batsmen, two of the best bowlers in England, and is renowned for its fielding, ought to be able to go through the season triumphantly. Mold and A. Ward, who came to the front so suddenly last season—and, it must be said, remained there,—will probably improve even upon their performances in 1889, and in that case Lancashire will be a most formidable competitor in the struggle for the championship.

A survey of the seven other great counties does not reveal a promising state of things. The old names are still the most prominent. Yorkshire has, at last, "imported" an amateur in the person of Mr. W. F. Whitwell, Durham, who is thought to be another Ulyett. It is to be regretted that Yorkshire has broken through a time-honoured rule, and it would not be surprising if the County Committee are disappointed in the result. The representatives of Notts, Surrey, Gloucester, and Middlesex will be found to show very little alteration from last year. The Kent team has been strengthened by the addition of an officer named Hamilton, who has made some heavy scores against second and third rate bowling. He showed good form, however, in the recent match against the Marylebone Club. The Universities are playing some of their trial matches, but nothing very important has been done. In the Freshmen's match at Oxford Mr. Thesiger's side scored 479, to which Mr. Latter, who has come up from Canterbury, contributed 116, and Mr. Taberer, of South Africa, 80 runs; and probably no more need be said with regard to the weakness of the bowling.

The event of the week ending May 10 was the *debut* of the seventh Australian Eleven at Sheffield Park. Murdoch's team was opposed by an eleven, captained by Mr. Grace, which was fairly representative. Fortune, however, was against the Englishmen, who lost the toss and were fielding all day on Thursday, and went in on Saturday on a wet wicket in brilliant sunshine. In the first innings Turner and Ferris had matters all their own way. Mr. Grace actually made 20 runs out of 27, but even his unequalled defence was broken through at last by Turner, and nine batsmen were dismissed for seven runs. In the second innings the wicket had improved, and the Englishmen made a much better stand, but they eventually lost the match by an innings and 34 runs.

While giving the Colonials every credit for a fine performance, however, it must be said that the result in no way represented the difference between the two elevens. On Thursday the Australians had to bat on a hard and true wicket, and secured 190 for the loss of eight wickets. Then came heavy rain, which prevented a ball being bowled on Friday, and on Saturday the Englishmen had to play under very different conditions from those which had favoured their opponents. A powerful sun came out in the morning and gave the bowlers a tremendous advantage, and though the wicket improved a little in the afternoon it never became at all easy. This may be judged from the fact that between ten minutes to twelve and twenty minutes past five no fewer than 22 wickets went down for 158 runs. The Australian innings finished for the addition of a single run, and so Murdoch just missed his 100. His well-played 93 included 13 fours, two threes, and four twos.

[illegible]rst innings of the English team there was [illegible]inary breakdown in the batting, which re[illegible]morable match at Lord's in 1878 when [illegible]le dismissed the Marylebone Club [illegible]. At Sheffield Park the innings last[illegible]inutes, and the total only reach[illegible]he exception of W. G. Grace, [illegible]against the admirable bowl[illegible]cked up by smart and [illegible]g for the difficulties [illegible]y weak performance [illegible]o be so easily got rid [illegible]ix men failed to [illegible]

[illegible]d's eleven were [illegible]to play only to [illegible]an infinitely [illegible]ved too great. [illegible]rred during [illegible]n it seemed [illegible]ve the game, [illegible]wickets had [illegible]hey obtained [illegible]g. Hitting [illegible]y put on [illegible]his anxiety [illegible]ket in trying [illegible]he last hope, [illegible]Peel the inn[illegible]

[illegible]Australians met [illegible]our of the bowl[illegible]elve and twenty[illegible]completed on each [illegible]Exclusive of inter[illegible]was just over four [illegible]6 hours and twenty [illegible]wickshire were an hour [illegible]The close of the day's [illegible]a considerable advantage, [illegible]held all the catches offered [illegible]ould probably not have scored [illegible]ng day the Australians put on 132 [illegible]ond innings, and, dismissing their op[illegible]won the match by 132 runs.

[illegible]sbury, in Wiltshire, on the 15th ult. the [illegible]stralian cricketers had for the first time since the opening of their tour, the worst of a day's cricket. They had to go in against a total of only 141, yet in 80 minutes fared so badly that at the call of time nine wickets were down for 66 runs, the Colonial team being thus 75 behind with one wicket to fall. The eleven to meet the Australian cricketers had been got together by Mr. H. W. Laverton, a gentleman who has done much to encourage cricket in Wiltshire, and was strong at all points. Only four hours' play took place, the Englishmen being two hours and forty minutes at the wickets. Lohmann took three of the first four Australian wickets, but later on all the success fell to Briggs.

An extraordinary display of batting was given on the 15th ult. at Nottingham by Shrewsbury and Gunn in the first match of the season between Notts and Sussex, and during the five hours and a quarter over which the game extended, the Sussex bowlers only succeeded in getting one wicket down. The ground was in almost perfect condition. Mr. Dixon was caught at the wicket with the score at 26, and then from a quarter to one until the drawing of stumps at half-past six, Shrewsbury and Gunn defied all the efforts of the bowlers to part them, and raised the total to 341. Allowing for the fact that the Sussex bowling is not very deadly on a hard wicket, this was still a marvellous achievement and the longest stand ever recorded on the Trent Bridge ground. The longest stand for a first-class match was 340, made by Messrs. Key and Philipson at Chiswick Park in 1887. Shrewsbury and Gunn in their play never attempted a forcing game, but kept up a good average rate of scoring throughout. The Sussex men bore their long outing bravely, their fielding never getting slack. Butt, the colt from Hastings, kept wicket creditably.

At Bristol the Yorkshire eleven defeated the home county by eight wickets. Going in first on an excellent wicket, the home county started badly, as four good wickets were lost for 58. W. G. Grace took 65 minutes to score 418 runs. The feature of the innings was the batting of Cranston, who, going in with two wickets down for 27, was the sixth out at 182. Then the wickets fell rapidly, and all were out for 194. The Yorkshire eleven then gave a magnificent display of batting.

The main feature of the innings, which lasted five hours, was the long partnership of Ulyett and Lee, who put on 125 runs for the second wicket. During a stay at the wickets, which extended over three hours and twenty minutes, Ulyett did not give a real chance, and played splendid cricket. The chief hits of his 107 were eleven fours, three threes and twelve twos. Gloucestershire in arrears of 136 scored 80 runs in the first hour, but lost W. G. Grace, Painter, and Townsend. Nothing remarkable happened during the remainder of the innings. Yorkshire were only set 43 runs to get to win, and they accomplished the task for the loss of two wickets.

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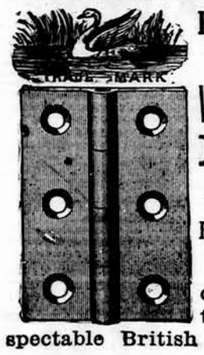

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For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

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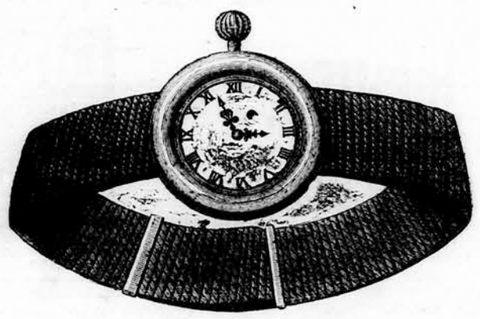

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